"JACK"

BRAND— BRITISH—

PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,708—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5023	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine,

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC.	A. Felner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	......	3,878	22nd Sep., 1399

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 26, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To call on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance,

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	14th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26 Aug., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for;
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol,

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

SUITABLE FOR

GYMKHANA AND RACE MEETINGS.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER

PRIZE CUPS AND BOWLS.

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

SILVER AND E-P. GOODS.

BEST LONDON-MADE

GOLD JEWELLERY.

FITTED BAGS AND CASES OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

CUSTOMERS are advised to refuse ALL THE VARIOUS IMITATIONS now in the Market. We have ANALYSED some of these, and find them to be badly perfumed, Weak in Alcohol and Extractive Matter, and likely to

INJURE THE HAIR.

In one instance our EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE was 170 times stronger in fixed residue than the imitation, a conclusive proof of the enormous superiority of our Douche.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

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33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

WANTED.

WANTED

A SECRETARY for the Nagpur Municipal Committee for one year, pay, including allowances, will be Rs. 150, per mensem. Candidate must be a graduate of the Civil Engineering and must know Marathi. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th September, 1899.

Rejected applications will not be replied to :—

G. M. CHITNAVIS,
President Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Dated the 24th August, 1899.

R. MULL'S

WELL KNOWN

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !
FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
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And all the present leading Indian Brands.

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"SPOTTED DOGS,
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"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL VOLUMES.

Paper Rs. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

THE GIRLS AT THE GRANGE,
By Florence Warden.

In the Great Deep. By J. A. Barry.
Ridan, the Devil. By Louis Becke.
The Cardinal's Page. By James Baker.
The Newspaper Girl. By Mrs. C. N. Williamson.
The Vibart Affair. By G. Manville Fenn.
The Herb Moon. By John Oliver Hobbes.
Uncle Bernac. By A. Conan Doyle.
Children, Race Horses and Ghosts. By E. H. Cooper.
A Son of the Sea. By J. A. Barry.
A Well Meaning Woman. By Cloth Graves.
England's Peril. By Wm. Le Queux.
A Quaker Grandmother. By Iota.
The Daughter of Alouette. By Mary Owen.
Tragedy of the Korokso. By A. Conan Doyle.

THE FOWLER. By Beatrice Harraden.

The Little Legacy. By L. B. Walford.
The Californians. By Gertrude Atherton.
Rachel. By Mary Findlater.
Idols. By W. J. Locke.
The Maternity of Harriet Wicken. By Sara Dudeney.
A Pauper Millionaire. By Austin Fryers.
Francois, the Valet. By G. W. Appleton.

THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett.

A Man and his Kingdom. By L. Openheim.
At a Winter's Fire. By Bernard Capes.
The Weird of Deadly Hollow. By Bertram Mitford.
Fortune's my Foe. By Bloundell Burton.
True Heart. By J. Le Breton.

THE CONFOUNDING OF CAMELIA.
By A. D. Sedgwick.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," Captain D. Maganzine, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 30th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTIFICATION.

THE BOARD of TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby notify that the time up to which Tenders for the 50 Lakhs Guaranteed Debenture Loan, notified under date 7th August, 1899, will be received, has been extended up to one o'clock (gun-fire) on Monday, 2nd October, 1899.

The Loan will date from the 1st November, 1899 and all allotments must be paid in full on or before 31st October, 1899.

Interest will accrue from the date of the actual payment of the amount allotted.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby oad, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

WHAT'S

DEVERNEY

AND

SALVER.

WHAT CAN IT BE ?

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from 1st September 1899, 3rd Class MIXED TRAINS LEAVING MIRAJ at 19-45 and POONA at 7-55 will cease to run between Miraj and Poona.

NERILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 24th August, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 182 OF 1894.

NATHMAL NARSINGDAS, of Bombay Inhabitant, residing near Bhuleshwar outside the Fort..Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

MALHARRAV HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB and TATYA SAHEB HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB both infants residing at Indore, outside British India ....Defendant's.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1897, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz :—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about 1,311 Acres situate in the Island of Salsette in the Zillah of Thana and consisting of the entire Village of Bhandup and portions of the Village of Navoor and Canjoor respectively together with a Pucca built upperstoried Bungalow and Furniture therein contained and the premises well-known as the Bhandup Distillery consisting of various buildings Machinery apparatus fittings and appliances suited for Distilling Spirits; but not now in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Mahadevji Virji, Attorney-at-Law, the attaching Creditor to whom the conduct of the sale proceedings herein has been given under an order dated 29th June, 1899, No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1899.

A K OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1899, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary—Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March, 1900.

2. Letter from Sir George Cotton, Kt—Applying for leave of absence until the middle of December, 1899.

3. Letter from Mr. A. McKenzie—Requesting further leave of absence up to the first week of December 1899.

4. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of two reports from the Special Drainage Engineer, regarding the death of a labourer on the 21st June, 1899, on the Mazagon Gravitation Sewerage Works.

5. Notice of motion from Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the desirability of revising the Pension Rules and Regulations and the direction in which they should be revised."

6. Notice of motion from Professor O. V. Muller—

"That the Commissioner be requested to enforce more rigidly Sections 372 and 373, *re* the deposit of rubbish on public streets."

7. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting approval to his declaring as improvement charges, under Section 495 of the Municipal Act, the expenses, amounting to Rs. 49-15-1, incurred by the Drainage Department on the work of treating the sanitary fittings at premises Nos. 179—181, Abdul Rahiman Street.

8. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that sanction be given to the leasing, on the revised condition now mentioned, of Government land near Mori Road, Mâhim, admeasuring 198.33 square yards, required for the erection of a Latrine.

9. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding an application from Dr. Louis Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, for leave for 12 months on Medical certificate, and recommending him for the special concession of full pay for 4 out of the 12 months of leave.

10. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer, who reports that no modifications of dimensions were allowed in any building during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1899.

11. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a monthly return of sick treated in the infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of July, 1899, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1897 and 1898.

12. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report, with accompaniment, from the Acting Health Officer, who reports the number of plague-infected houses in B Ward in the years 1896, 1897, and 1898; makes remarks as to why the various outbreaks of plague have commence in Mândvi, and as to measures for the possible prevention of another epidemic starting from that locality; and submits copy of a report on the subject from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division.

13. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding statements showing work done by the Divisional Health Officers up to the 30th of June, 1899.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

14. Recommending sanction to the continuance for a further period of three months, from the first 1st August, 1899, of the temporary Dispensary opened for gratuitous medical relief to the poor at Kumbhârvâda; the cost at Rs. 280 per mensem, being paid from Surplus Cash Balance.

15. Recommending sanction to the laying of a 9" Pipe Sewer in Fergusson Cross Road, at a cost of Rs. 2,776, to be met from savings on the allotment, provided for the acquisition of land for approaches to the Falkland Road Overbridge.

16. Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,760 from savings in the grant for constructing 13 Manholes on the ovoid sewers in Hornby Road, Carnac Road, Shaik Memon Street and Bhuleshvar Road, to meet the cost of constructing 7 square Manholes on the Ripon Road Sewer.

17. Recommending sanction to the payment, from Surplus Cash Balance, of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 540, due to the widow and daughter of Mr. Barjorji Nanabhai Screwwalla, late Draftsman in the Streets and Buildings Department.

18. Forwarding Reports from the Commissioner and from a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on the question of receiving short period deposits from the public, with the recommendation that Government be moved to legislate for investing the Corporation with power to raise money on bills of currency not exceeding twelve months, on the lines of section 2. of 60 and 61 Vict., c. 220, and with certain special provisions suggested by the Commissioner.

19. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting on the subject of the ground in front of the Custom House Building in dispute with Government, and suggesting that a compromise, as proposed by him, be offered to Government, without prejudice, as a reasonable settlement of the case.

20. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of a correspondence between the Executive Engineer and the City Improvement Trust regarding a proposal made by the Agent of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to build a store-house at the Mill premises at Purbhadevi. Stating that will be seen that the Trust do not intend to carry on their operations in the locality in question, and desire that the Municipality should acquire the ground if it lies in the way of any proposed streets. Requesting the decision of the Corporation as to whether the Municipality should move in this and other similar proposals that may come for disposal hereafter.

21. (*a*) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Stating that the Board regret that they are unable to comply with the Corporation's request for copies of the certified proceedings, but have instructed him to forward a copy of the excerpts communicated to the Press to the President of the Corporation as soon as practicable after each meeting, and to forward copies of such of the excerpts of the Proceedings of past Meetings as are available. Forwarding copies of certain excerpts.

(*b*) Memorandum from the Secretary. Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Board's Meetings held on the 7th August, 1899.

(*c*) Letter from the Municipal Secretary to the Secretary City Improvement Trust enquiring whether 75 copies of the excerpts would be supplied.

d. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Stating (in reply to Municipal Secretary's letter which enquired whether 75 copies of the excerpts would be supplied) that he has been instructed by the Board to send *a copy* of the excerpts to the President.

22. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Acknowledging receipt of President's letter which communicated copy of the Resolution of the Corporation inviting the earnest attention of this Board to the great need and desirability of admitting the public to their Proceedings except on occasions when they deem it against public interest. Stating that the subject is one that has engaged the very careful consideration of the Board, who have framed rules, whereby a full account of the proceedings in relation to all matters which, in the judgment of the Board, can be made public without prejudice is communicated to the Press as soon as practicable after each Meeting; and that the Board are satisfied that the alternative of admitting Reporters to their Meetings would hamper the despatch of business and would not be to the public advantage.

23. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 2nd August 1899.

24. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for Corporation's decision, certain papers regarding a claim made by one Bukandas Valabhdas for compensation for loss sustained by him on account of his not being allowed to cultivate a piece of land lying within the Vehar watershed.

25. Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department,—Intimating that the services of Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir, I. M. S., will most probably be required by the Government of India about the middle of October, 1900, for permanent employment in the Military Department.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

26. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 1,182 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of excavating, shoring and maintaining certain pits asked to be dug by Mr. Santo Crimp in order to examine the character of the subsoil.

27. Recommending sanction to the cost, Rs 95-16-1, of raising certain water service pipes which were passing through the ovoid open side drains on Girgaum Road, being defrayed out of the balance of Rs. 2,141-1[illegible]-3 in the grant for altering and avoiding the side drains in Girgaum Road, which forms part of the opening balance of the Loan Work Budget for 1899 1900.

28. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a report from Khan Bahadur Dr. Choksey on the treatment of plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital with Lustig's Serum during July, 1899.

29. (*a*) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting on the present condition of the Foras Road Market, and recommending that it be closed.

(*b*) Petition from Usman Nasrudin and other stall holders in the Foras Road Market—Praying that the Market be not closed.

30. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1899.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

31. Approving of the Head Plumber, House Connection Staff, being allowed to draw salary at the rate of Rs. 375 per mensem, *plus* Rs. 50 per mensem as conveyance allowance from the 1st March, 1899 to 28th February, 1900, that being the proper salary admissible to him, and reporting their action.

32. Approving of application being made to Government for the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act of a piece of ground together with the building standing thereon at Forgusson Road, and recommending sanction to the payment of the price of the property from Surplus Loan and other balances as an advance to be finally adjusted against Loan or other funds.

33. Recommending sanction to the current year's grants for the Municipal Workshops under (1) extra labour and (2) stores and water-supply being supplemented by additional grants of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 20,000, respectively, from Surplus Cash Balance, as an advance, pending adjustment by recoveries from the Departments on whose account works will be executed.

34. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner, and recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 4,685 from Surplus Cash Balance for the construction of the road and the removal and reconstruction of the shed therein referred to.

35. Letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding, with reference to Section 133 (*c*) of the Municipal Act, a statement of Budget transfers.

36. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to prepare a representation to Government regarding the raising of a loan for the amount spent from Surplus Balances on the Agripada, &c., estates.

37. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding open spaces for recreation in the Fort and the Marine Lines.

38. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the improvement of congested areas in the Fort district (A Ward.)

39. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department stating in reply to Presidents letter that Government regret they are unable to accede to the Corporation's request as to raising the duty on tobacco and the license fee for retail sale of tobacco.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

40. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—"That the President be requested to ask Government to be so good as to furnish to the Corporation, if there be no objection, a copy of any report or reports that may have been made by Professor Haffkine as to the results of experiments which, the Corporation understand, have been made in his laboratory as to the efficacy of various disinfectants in destroying disease germs, especially plague germs."

41. From Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji—"That the President be requested to forward to Government a copy of the Report, No. 5774, dated the 7th July, 1899, from the Health Officer, regarding the ventilation and sanitation of the public theatres in the City, and to suggest to them, under the circumstances disclosed in the Report, the desirability of bringing these places of public resort under the control of the Municipal Commissioner by empowering that officer to license them after satisfying himself that they are constructed with due regard to ventilation, sanitation and public safety, and are furnished with proper appliances for extinguishing fire and with proper exits for escape in case of fire."

42. From Mr. Kaikhosru N Kabraji—"That the President be requested to inform Government that, in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that the portion of the Queen's Road leading up from the Church Gate Station to the Bandstand be lighted with gas."

43. Form the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report if the Building Bye-Laws should be amended by the addition of a provision for leaving an open space at least 5 feet wide in the case of a Chawl or building intended to form a range of separate rooms for lodgers, similar to the one contained in clause (*j*) of Section 348 of the Municipal Act 2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer and submit to the Corporation, with the remarks of the Executive Engineer and his own thereon, a report giving in detail the cases to which he referred when he wrote that "houses can be rebuilt without leaving on one side an open space for ventilation and drainage, and it seems of little avail having Building Bye-Laws when people can build houses where houses are closest together without leaving on one side a gully for open air, &c." (First Quarterly Report 1899, p. 4), separating cases before and since 1893. 3. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to say if it is desirable to amend the Building Bye-Laws in any respect by alteration or addition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*Ctd.*

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SPECIAL MIXED TRAINS BETWEEN POONA AND LONAULI AND POONA AND DHOND.

ON and from FRIDAY next, the first of September 1899, and until further notice, SPECIAL MIXED TRAINS, as under, will run daily, between POONA and LONAULI, and also between POONA and DHOND :—

DOWN TRAINS.		H. M.	UP TRAINS.		H. M.
Lonauli	D.	7 35	Poona	D.	18 10
Poona	A.	10 19	Lonauli	A.	21 5
Poona	D.	18 0	Dhond	D.	7 15
Dhond	A.	21 17	Poona	A.	10 10

These trains will stop at all Intermediate Stations and carry first, second and third class passengers and their luggage at ordinary rates.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-eighth of August, 1899.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor or Auditors

And immediately afterwards, an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held to consider and, if approved, pass the following Special Resolution, *viz.* : "That permission of the Company be asked to alter clause 80 of the Company's Articles of Association to 'and the remuneration of the Directors shall be Rs. 60 for the Chairman, and Rs. 30 for each Director for every meeting of Directors attended by the said Chairman and Directors.'"

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 2nd September, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 19, 1899.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

REVISED NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,000, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation on and from 1st April, 1909 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 54.)

The payment of interest on these debentures and the setting re aside and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute (assented to by the Governor-General of India) whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 80.)

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in Sixty years, from 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1899, interest to accrue from date of actual payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up on the 31st October.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ______________ hereby tender for Rupees______________ of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees______________

Annas ______________ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ______________ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1899.

I require the amount in ______________ Debentures of Rupees______________ each.

(Signature) ______________

(Address) ______________

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FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERFECT FITTING RIDING BREECHES.—In best Washing Materials. Price Rs 11-8 ; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16.—ASQUITH and LORD, Breeches Makers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a First Class certificated EUROPEAN ENGINEER for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to No. "172" care of this office.

WANTED, CUSTODIAN, Elephanta Caves. Salary Rs. 75 with free quarters. Security Rs. 500. None but European married pensioners should apply before 5th proximo, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—CAMERAS and LENSES of sizes of English-make in perfect order. For particulars, Apply "K." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Season Teak and Black-Wood, very strong and handsome CYLINDER TABLE, made by Artistic Furniture Manufacturing Co. Superior quality work guaranteed. Price Rs. 150. An inspection respectfully solicited. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and general Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An English-built Miniature Canoe Shaped Landau by Mr. C. S. Windover on rubber tyred wheels, with self-acting hood, steps and slam locks to the doors. Light and Elegant, and being very little used, looks quite as good as new. An absolutely bona-fide sale, owner having no further use of it. On view at Mr. P. B. Press's Fort, Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE.—PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of all discriptions. For particulars, Apply "E." care of this Paper.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED, in or near Fort, by a European.—Address, stating terms, "G," care of this Office.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Hon'ble FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Breach Candy.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.1,

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WATERPROOFS.—NEW STOCK now ready. Inverness Capes and Regulation cloaks. Covert or Chesterfield Coats in Drab Rain Proof Cloth. A Fresh stock of UMBRELLAS, from Rs. 10-8 each, splendid value.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4, For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Bombay

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NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

LOST.

10 Rs. REWARD.

AT the Victoria Gardens, on SUNDAY, a rough-haired fox-terrier bitch, white, with a round black patch on one side, head black and tan and white. Apply,

Lieut. C. R. FORD, R.I.M.,
Apollo Hotel

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, for the erection, construction and completion of the New Bank Building.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 21st August, 1899.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 5 each copy.

Tenders for General work should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and or steel Beams, Joists, &c., Rs. 1,500 to be paid into the Bank and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Probable value of General Work ....Rs. 4,48,000
Do. do. Steel Beams, &c. ....Rs. 22,100

FREDK. WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E. &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Green Street, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 7th, Aug. 1899.

ESTATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII, OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.B., a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army who died at Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, in the County of Middlesex, on the Nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. Letters of administration to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a member of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to estate

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon,
Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the world.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........	..	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,252 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	1,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	96 1-2
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	260
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	38
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	20	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.5	1,855
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8.	605
ty of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	7.0
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Comba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	407 1-2
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	660
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	352 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills......	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	5.0
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills......	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	4.0
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,75
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	220
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	800
Indo-China Manufacuring Co., Ld...	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	25	520
Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	250
Jams Ld. Manufacturing Co.	1,800	2,0	250	Nil	155
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	475
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. ...	8,430	1,000	1,000	25	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co......	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdR.25	450
Leopold......	3,000	100	103	dvdRs.5	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,775
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ...	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,090	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	1,825
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Morarji Goculdass......	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,620
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern......	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	165
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	780
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.10	5.0
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills ...	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon......	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	175
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	325
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths...	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,250
Do. New Issue.	500	37.	625	93½	1,570
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	75xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld...	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvdRs10	202
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn......	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	525
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	35
Port Canning Co......	6,000	000	1,000	25	537 1-2
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1000
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100	1½	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co........	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	507 1-2

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale depot, 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 7-48m., 7-10a. Low water, 0-9m., 2-5a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Khandesh Press Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.
Monthly meeting, Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30.

MUD SPORTS.—There will be no Mounted Sports to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Strait Settlements, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Candia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-morrow. Mails for Singapore and Shanghai, per extra s.s. "Mazagon" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Friday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal As. Society, Town Hall, at 5 30 p. m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Some of the most popular beliefs and superstitions of the Hindus of Northern India," by Mr. Ram Gharib Chowbe.

IMPORTATION OF MORE JIGGER CASES FROM ZANZIBAR.—The pilgrims who arrived in the steam-ship Goa, on Sunday, were landed at the Mallet Bunder on the following day. The Health Officer examined the pilgrims and discovered eleven cases of jigger, all of which were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The remaining pilgrims were handed over to the police.

CAPSIZING OF A FISHING BOAT.—About half-past 10 o'clock on Monday morning, a fishing boat, in charge of tindal Dhurma Simga and twenty-one fishermen, was sailing out of the harbour, when just off the Sunk Rock she was struck by a heavy gust of wind and capsized. The Port Trust steam-launch immediately went to the spot and succeeded in picking up all the fishermen and their tindal. The capsized boat was towed to the Ballard Pier, where all the men were safely landed.

ROBBED IN A TEMPLE.—Nagindas Manmohandas, a Bunia, who resides at Bholeshwar, went to Babulnath Temple on Monday night, and, whilst engaged in offering his prayers there, he had a silver watch and gold chain with two guineas, collectively valued at Rs. 131, stolen off his person.—Datatraya Narayen Rogey, who resides at Girgaum Back Road, also reports the theft of a gold wristlet valued at Rs. 60 from off his wife's right wrist, while she was engaged in prayers at the same temple. Undoubtedly this seems to be the work of some professionals, who generally hover about the sacred places in search of victims.

A CHILD-WIFE'S COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Inspector Sheeley charged Malhari Maruti, a Hindu barber, with committing rape upon his wife, named Rangu, a girl under twelve years, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The Magistrate in giving his decision said the only reliable evidence in this case was that of Dr. Sidney Smith, who stated that the girl appeared to be about thirteen years of age. There was no further evidence in support of the vague statement made by the girl's mother that the girl was eleven years old. It was clear, in the face of Dr. Smith's, evidence that no jury could convict the accused, who was, therefore, discharged.

BATHING FATALITY TO A BOY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, to-day, at the Parel Tank Road, regarding the death of Mahadeo Babaji, a Hindu boy, aged eleven years. The deceased was a student and resided with his parents at Kala Chowkey Road. On Monday morning Mahadeo went out of the house to see a procession, which was passing along the road. The boy did not return home, but about noon he was seen at a quarry-hole off the Parel Tank Road. He undressed himself and went into the water to bathe. He went beyond his depth and was drowned. The incident was noticed by one Kondaba Itoo, a stone mason, who immediately jumped after the unfortunate lad, and dived in two or three times, but could not find him. Kondaba then raised an alarm and many persons collected near the quarry-hole. Two of the spectators dived in again and succeeded in recovering the body of the boy. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Buldeo Jagonath, a Purdesee hawker, was charged with causing hurt to Buldeo Ambir, by means of a stick. Complainant resides at Jacob's Circle and accused is his next door neighbour. There had been some ill-feeling between the parties. On Sunday afternoon an altercation took place between complainant and wife of the accused, when the accused rushed out of his room with a large bamboo stick in his hand and struck complainant two blows on the head. Several persons came upon the scene and separated the parties. The accused decamped, but he was chased and arrested by the police. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injury was attended to. The accused admitted that there was a scuffle between him and complainant, but how the latter was injured he could not say. The Magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The court directed Rs. 15 out of the fine to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A FOOLISH FREAK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Ansell charged Narayan Babaji, a young Hindu, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a well near Cruickshank Road at eleven o'clock on Monday night. The officer said that, on an alarm having been given, a diver jumped into the well and with his assistance the accused was pulled out. The accused stated that he had no intention of committing suicide. He jumped into the well to bathe, but his legs having got entangled in the weeds he called out for help. The Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked it did not appear to him that he attempted to commit suicide. He was guilty of a foolish freak which might have cost him his life. Sakaram Sonu, the person who saved the accused, asked for compensation, stating that he had lost one day's wages. He further stated that he had rendered similar services some time ago and was referred by the Court to the Commissioner of Police for reward, but nothing was given to him. The Magistrate ordered Rs. 10 to be paid to him from the poor-box.

BENGALEE FESTIVAL.—On Sunday last the Bengalee disciples of Mahatma Ramkrisna Pramhausa, at Bombay, celebrated the anniversary of the Mahatma in their mess house situated at Chinamkillan Road, Tardeo. All Bengalee residents, numbering about 150, attended the ceremony. Sevak B. K. Ghose, Travelling Salesman of Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., welcomed the guests most cordially. A small band of young devotees, Baboos H. K. Ghose, M. M. Ghose, B. M. Ghose and H. Roy, formed the quartet-party, and sang a few appropriate songs composed for the occasion. The handsome hall containing the Mahatma's image, festooned with leaves and flowers, resounded with mirth and music. The image of the Mahatma was also beautifully decorated with flowers. Sevak K. C. Mukerjee, a veteran devotee of the Mahatma, acted the part of the priest: his folded hands, closed eyes and deep meditation in prayer inspired the whole audience with the solemnity of the occasion. The most conspicuous feature of the ceremony was the initiation of Mr. P. Chakerbutty as a disciple of the Mahatma.—The audience partook of a sumptuous repast. The complete success of the ceremony was due to the untiring efforts of Baboos S. C. Chatterjee and H. C. Ghose.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION.

A PRIVATE telegram, received in Bombay yesterday states that Mr. Shapurjee Bomanjee Bilimoria, Accountant in the firm of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, has passed with distinction the Special Examination for Senior Certificates in Book-keeping and Accounts of the London Chamber of Commerce that was specially held for him at the University Hall under the supervision of Dr. D. MacDonald, University Registrar, on the 4th. inst. In the examination held here in May last Mr. Billimoria had presented himself as a candidate, but the local Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce objected to his being admitted to the examination, he being an outsider and having taken no benefit of his institution, and Mr. Billimoria, being advised by his solicitors, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Co., had to wire Home in reply, to which he got the following cable: "Mistri cabled to accept all entries as examination is public and not confined to one class of students." Mr. Mistri objected admitting Mr. Billimoria even then, and consequently Mr. R. Gilbert, Solicitor, when he went to England, personally explained the matter to the Education Committee of the London Chamber in London on behalf of his client Mr. Billimoria. The result of this was that a special paper was drawn up and forwarded to the University Registrar and a special examination was held. Mr. Billimoria is also informed of an official intimation being sent to Mr. N. R. Mistri, terminating the arrangement whereby he acted as Local Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The London Chamber is in communication with the Bombay University regarding arrangements for future examinations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

RESTRAINED FROM PRAYING.—A KAZI AGAINST A MULLA.

THIS was an application by Kazi Fazloodin, walad Kazi Mooniroodin, for revision of an order passed by the first class magistrate of Dhulia on the 18th April 1899, under section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, restraining the applicant and his party from praying at the Idga until a decree of the civil court was obtained. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Sunjana, with Mr. S. R. Bakhle, for the opponent; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The applicant, in his petition to the High Court, stated that he is the Kazi of Dhulia and owner in possession and enjoyment of a certain Idga and the surrounding lands in Dhulia, and used it for reciting prayers from the time of his ancestors. One Shaik Ukhdu, Mulla of Dhulia, set up a claim to have the right of first saying prayers at the Idga on the two Eed days in a year. The consequence was that, for about twelve years, the first class magistrate of Dhulia continued to pass orders, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a day prior to each Eed day, restraining both the parties from praying at the Idga on the Eed day. This state of things continued until the year 1898, when the petitioner moved the High Court on the 16th June 1898, and their lordships were pleased to direct the magistrate to hold a proper enquiry. On the 6th February 1899, the magistrate passed an order restraining the petitioner from praying at the Idga for fifteen days from the date of the order. Petitioner again moved the High Court against the order, but, as the order had already expired, their lordships refused to interfere in the matter. The magistrate subsequently passed a second order, on the 18th April 1899, without holding any enquiry, restraining the petitioner and his party from praying at the Idga until a decree of a civil court was obtained by him. Petitioner appealed against the last order on the ground that it was without jurisdiction and *ultra vires*: that he had erred in disregarding the fact that petitioner had been in possession of the Idga from the time of his ancestors: and that he should have restrained the Mulla and not the petitioner, &c.

Their lordships, considering all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the petition.

ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE A GIRL'S MODESTY

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DIAGO GABRIEL DE SILVA.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. R. P. Barrow, District Magistrate of Thana, who, in June last, convicted the accused of assault or criminal force to a girl with intent to outrage her modesty, or voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge of Thana on appeal confirmed the conviction and sentence. Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged with committing an offence punishable under section 354 or section 323 of the Penal Code. On the 4th June last, a little girl named Rose Matilda, who lives with her mother in Thana, attended the Portuguese School which is held in a room attached to the Roman Catholic Church. On returning home about 5-30 p. m. she was found to be bleeding profusely. When questioned as to what had happened, she stated that the accused, who was the second master in the school, had caused the injury. The accused was on the following day arrested and sent up for trial. Considerable difficulty, said Mr. Barrow in his finding, was experienced in finding a section of the Code which seemed to fit the case, but finally a charge was framed under section 354, or alternately under section 323. The points for decision were:—Was the child assaulted and injured while at school on the 4th June last? If so, was she assaulted and injured by the accused? If so, did the accused know that he was likely by his act to outrage her modesty, or that he was likely by his act to cause hurt to her? Mr. Barrow found all the points in the affirmative, and convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above. The Sessions Judge of Thana, in disposing of the appeal in the case, said that the conviction was justified, at any rate, under section 323. The judgment was delivered in the absence of the accused, who was said to be suffering from plague.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

CLAIMING A LIEN ON THE VAHALLA MILLS.

RAGHUNATH MAKUND *vs.* LUXMISHANKER PRANSHANKER AND OTHERS.

HIS lordship made a decree in this case. The plaintiff, an architect and surveyor, prayed that an agreement dated the 15th August, 1896, made between him and the defendants' firm might be regarded as rescinded; that the first three defendants should be decreed to pay him the sum of Rs. 40,530-6-0 with interest, and that, pending payment, the plaintiff should have a lien on the Vahalla Mills, etc. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

At the close of the plaintiff's evidence, Mr. Starling intimated that, if necessary, he was prepared to call evidence.

His lordship remarked that he did not think that it was necessary.

Mr. Anderson said, personally, he was inclined to say the plaintiff's case was a weak one, and one on which he could not hope for a successful result. He considered, however, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the difference between the cost of the cotton used and the sale-price of the yarn manufactured.

Mr. Starling said, with a view to shorten matters, that he was prepared to offer Rs. 1,800, on that account.

Mr. Anderson agreeing, his lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,800, ordering the plaintiff to pay the defendants' costs.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT GOLWAD STATION.

BAI PURSON AND OTHERS *vs.* THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 35,000 from the defendant company. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhai, and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the defendant company. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, appeared for Shekare, the mother of Roopchand Anoopchand, who died in consequence of injuries received on the defendant's line.

It appeared that on the 8th January, 1897, Roopchand Anoopchand was a passenger over the defendant's line and received injuries in a collision at Golwad station, which subsequently resulted in his death. The plaintiffs, as the representatives of the deceased, claimed to recover Rs. 35,000 as damages. The railway company had admitted that deceased met his death as a result of the collision at Golwad, but denied that the plaintiffs were his legal representatives, and contended that the amount claimed as damages was excessive. The parties to the suit ultimately agreed to a consent decree for Rs. 7,500 being passed in favour of the plaintiffs. His lordship, after hearing Mr. Starling and Mr. Jinnah, in regard to the manner in which that sum should be allocated between the representatives of the deceased, was informed that the costs would amount to about Rs. 1,500. His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,500, awarding Rs. 1,250 to Mr. Jinnah's client, the mother, Rs. 1,500 to the widow, Rs. 1,000 to the two daughters, and Rs. 2,250 to the son of the deceased, the costs to be paid out of the total amount of the decree.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. HINDU GYMKANA.

A very interesting match was played last Saturday between the above clubs, with the result that the former team scored 100 runs for nine wickets, while the latter scored 16 runs for 6 wickets down. For the Municipal team Daruwalla contributed 52 runs, while Dadarkar and Chonkar 16 runs each. For the Hindu team the highest score of 7 was made by Khote.

A cricket match was played between the Liberal Cricket Club, Esplanade, and the Tuitorial Club, on Monday, the 28th instant, which ended in an easy win for the Liberals by 200 runs. The Tuitorial Club made only 41 runs, the chief score being Mistry's 12 runs. The Liberals knocked up 241 runs, the chief contributors being Machliwala and Irani, making 103 and 70 runs respectively.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th August, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-morrow, Thursday, at 6-45 a.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)—To-morrow, Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 28th June 1899 and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 2 Company:—634 Gunner E B Batcheler.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *vs.* COLABA DEPOT.

THIS match was played last evening on the Cooperage Ground. The Rovers were unable to place their full strength in the field and called upon no less than five substitutes. They were, however, too much for the soldiers and won by three goals to none. The opening phases of the game were pretty even, but thereafter the Rovers pressed for the greater part of the play. Fifteen minutes after the start Preston sent one in that the soldiers' keeper just managed to clear, but before he could recover himself Cheeseman had the ball through. Directly afterwards Thomas had a try but missed. Crossing over the Rovers early scored again. Preston passed nicely to Fischer on the left wing, and the latter succeeded with a capital shot. The Rovers came again and the Colaba goal-keeper had to save. Almost immediately, however, he was beaten by Cheeseman, who put in the third goal. Thereafter the Rovers should have scored several times, but the shots were badly placed with the exception of a stinger from Fischer, which was smartly cleared.

26TH E. D., R. A., *vs.* NOROLK REGIMENT.

In this match on the Oval last night, the Artillery won by one goal, scored by Filer from a penalty, to nothing.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. TATA'S GENEROSITY.

REGARDING the munificent gift of Mr. J. N. Tata for a Post Graduate University, the *Rast Goftar* says:—Mr. Tata has shown the breadth of his liberality by the generous way in which, recognising the difficulty of Government to accept a family settlement in connection with the endowment of the proposed College, he has decided to give the money unconditionally. A revised scheme is now being formulated, and now that the knotty point has been settled in this munificent way by Mr. Tata, there should be nothing to prevent the scheme from being accepted forthwith by the Government. This Post Graduate Institute should be a great help to promising Indians who, for the want of such an institution, have had to pass their lives in humble capacities unknown to fame, while having in them all the qualities of being great men in science, literature &c.

INTERPELLATION AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The list of interpellations of the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Poona was, says the *Indian Spectator*, an unusually heavy one. Our contemporary adds: It began with grasshoppers, and ended with the Urdu language. The brothers Natu had a string of questions all to themselves. Generally speaking, the answers given by Government, except in the case of the Sirdars, were satisfactory. We do not know where the Hon. Mr. Mehta and the Government got their information from, regarding the recognition of private Law Institutions at which candidates can qualify themselves for legal degrees, in Madras. So far as we are aware, there are no such institutions in Madras.

THE LAST SESSION OF COUNCIL.

Reviewing the business done at the last sitting of the Legislative Council, the *Gujerati* writes: The last Session of the local Legislative Council lasted only for a single day. The Financial Statement of the Bombay Government discloses a melancholy tale, and as time passes, the prospect threatens to become still more gloomy. The days of surpluses are gone. In spite of the contribution from the imperial exchequer the current financial year is estimated to close with a balance of *nil*. Gujarat, the Deccan and Karnatak are already threatened with a wide-spread famine. The further spread of plague is almost certain. With these two calamities staring the presidency in the face one can easily see what the state of the provincial finance is likely to be. The Government of India have now and then levied forced benevolences from Western India, and might have, if they had so chosen, not returned anything out of these spoils in times of our distress. From that point of view, one might feel grateful towards them for acting with harshness. We can not do justice this week to the discussion that took place upon the Budget. But the present state of the provincial finances has demonstrated beyond doubt, as was shown by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, that the so-called decentralisation of finance has proved a delusion and that it is only a euphimistic expression for over-centralisation.

THE HON. MR. NUGENT AND THE CÆSAR OF SIMLA.

The "Indian Spectator," referring to the proceedings of the last meeting of the Legislative Council, remarks: The most perfect illustration of the spirit of revolt even in an act of acquiesence is to be found in the remark of Job, when overwhelmed by calamities, "The Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." The aged sufferer, though not convinced of the justice of the Lord, is convinced of the necessity and the expediency of propitiating Him. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent's concluding remarks in making his financial Statement were couched in a similar strain of reluctant eulogy of the Government of India's generosity. It is very evident from his observations that he does not think that there was much generosity in the Government of India doing what it has done, that is, giving a grant to the local Government to meet the plague and famine expenditure. "Had it been refused," said Mr. Nugent, "we should simply have been insolvent." The Government of India cannot certainly see a local Government become insolvent. Mr. Nugent pretty plainly stated that the Provincial Contract does not fairly provide for the necessities of the local Government, which has been kept on its legs during "the last two years only by means of grants from the Cæsar of Simla."

THE ALLEGED PLOT AT SATARA.

With reference to the alleged plot by a Brahmin of Satara, the *Indu Prakash* remarks. On the face of it, the circumstances mentioned in connection with the plot would seem to throw doubts over the sanity of the author thereof. All these things will be clear in the course of the man's trial before the Satara Session Court to which he has been committed. What we, however urge at present is, that Government should not allow themselves to be carried away by any unnecessary fear, and institute a reign of terror at Satara, as they did in Poona after the murder of Mr. Rand. Of course, much has been learned in the course of the last two years, but human nature is so weak, that lessons, acquired at a heavy price, are likely to be thrown away in the midst of passion and excitement.

AN ANNA ALL THE WAY.

The Bombay Tramway Company, which, in the opinion of the *Rast Goftar*, is a model Tramway Company for any Tramway Company in the world, is showing signs of progress which are eminently flattering to its management. Our contemporary observes: About six months ago Mr. Rimington, the local manager, submitted to the Directors of the Company a proposal to make a uniform charge for any distance travelled for the Company's system, and this has received the approval of the Directors. The Company thinks that the universal fare will work out as broad as it is long in the end, as larger numbers will travel over the longer distances—some of them very long indeed, for one anna—while the ½ anna fare will disappear. Market line and the extra market cars from Bori Bunder to the Crawford market may show a falling off, but on the other hand, a large number of mill hands will from September 1st, from which date the change will be inaugurated, avail themselves of the cheapened service. With the electric traction and the consequent ramifications of the Company's system and the reduced fare, the Bombay Tramway may be expected to be more popular than ever.

NEPOTISM IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Discoursing on the controversy that has been going on in the local papers regarding the alleged nepotism prevalent in some of our public offices, the "Indian Spectator" writes: We think that, with the exception of the superior appointments nomination to which should invariably be by means of a competitive examination to which only highly educated men should be eligible, the large majority of clerical appointments may be freely thrown open to people of smaller educational acquirements. An indirect effect of such a step we expect to be a truer estimate in the public mind of the value of University education. The practical monopoly which Government enjoys of the service of the educated intelligence of the country is mainly responsible for the slow growth of public spirit in our midst.

THE LIMIT OF AGE.

"What is the limit of age," asks the "Indian Spectator," "to seduce women below which, should be regarded as an offence against the law of the land? The Indian Penal Code says, sixteen. It has been suggested, with reference to a recent case where the accused was acquitted on the ground that his victim was above this age, that this limit is too low and should be raised. It has been pointed out that in England the law gives protection to girls up to the age of eighteen, and that Indian girls, owing to their general want of education, are more helpless, and, therefore, more entitled to protection than English girls. There is much force in this argument. As the law stands at present, married women are protected up to any age as against a stranger. Unmarried women and widows above sixteen years of age, however, are, so far as the law is concerned, fair game to the seducer. The married woman thus enjoys a double protection."

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BOMBAY.

THE Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1899 will be presented at to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee. It reads as follows:—

Exclusive of still-born, 12,533 deaths were registered during this quarter, equal to an annual death-rate of 61·00 per 1000 being 10716 less than in the last quarter but 2633 more than in the corresponding three months of the last year.

Examining the statistics according to the place of births we find that 4,516 persons, inlcuding still-born, where born in Bombay, that 7,961 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 449 persons could not be ascertained.

The fever mortality is 123 less than in the last quarter but 93 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of the total deaths from fevers 997 were ascribed to Remittent Fever, being 660 less than in the last quarter but 140 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 38 were due to Simple Continued Fever, being 55 less than in the last quarter and 36 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; 11 were referred to Ague, being 28 less than in the last quarter and 14 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; and 9 were ascribed to Enteric Fever being the same number as in the last quarter but 3 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. In all 1,055 deaths were referred to Fevers.

From Plague 3,551 deaths were registered, being 5,836 less than in the last quarter but 706 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

The mortality from Cholera is 6 less than in the last quarter but 8 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 27 cases and all proved fatal.

From Measles 570 deaths were registered, being 391 less than in the last quarter but 494 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

There were 94 deaths from Small-pox, being 44 more than in the last quarter.

From diseases of the Digestive System 1,244 deaths were registered, being 420 less than in the last quarter but 347 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of these 571 were ascribed to Diarrhœa, being 75 less than in the last quarter but 188 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To Dysentery 387 deaths were due, being 239 less than in the last quarter but 113 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To all other diseases of the Digestive System 286 deaths were ascribed, being 106 less than in the last quarter but 46 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From diseases of the Respiratory System 1768 deaths were registered, being 1509 less than in the last quarter but 8 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of these 635 were referred to Bronchitis, being 932 less than in the last quarter and 309 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. 405 were due to Pneumonia, being 324 less than in the last quarter and 89 less than in the corresponding period of the past year.

From Phthisis 1322 deaths were registered, being 560 less than in the last quarter but 131 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From Affections of the Nervous System 665 deaths were registered, being 190 less than in the last quarter but 117 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From Puerperal Fever 96 deaths were registered, being 18 less than in the last quarter and 53 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

256 deaths from Relapsing Fever were registered during this quarter, being 135 less than in the last quarter.

Three deaths from Hydrophobia were registered during the quarter.

From Hooping Cough 83 deaths were registered, being 28 more than in the last quarter and 38 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

To diseases of the Circulatory System 57 deaths were ascribed, being 62 less than in the last quarter and 16 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From Leprosy 13 deaths were registered, being 3 less than in the last quarter but 7 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

To the General Affection—Dropsy—32 deaths were ascribed, being 39 less than in the last quarter.

From diseases of the Urinary System 66 deaths were registered, being 14 less than in the last quarter but 27 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From diseases of the Generative System 147 deaths were registered, being 123 less than in the last quarter but 24 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

To diseases of the Organs of Locomotion and Cellular Tissue 29 deaths were ascribed, being 10 less than in the last quarter and 3 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From diseases of the Cutaneous System 13 deaths where registered, being 1 less than in the last quater and 5 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

The number of Premature Births is 3 more than in the last quarter. 14 deaths were registered from Premature Birth.

The deaths from Old Age and Debility were as many as 956, being 390 less than in the last quarter but 349 more than the corresponding period of the last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 118 being 23 less than in the last quarter and 3 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; 13 were ascribed to Poisoning, being 2, more than in the last quarter but 4 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of the deaths from Poisoning, 9 were suicidal and 4 accidental. 36 deaths took place from drowning, being 5 more than in the last quarter and 7 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 11 were suicidal, 13 accidental, and in 12 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known.

The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the City is shown in the table following:—

	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	60·59
Do. low-caste	116·58
Musulman	70·48
Parsees	33·96
Europeans	17·36

The infant mortality is 727 less than in the last quarter. There were 3,101 deaths amongst children under five years of age:—

	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population.
Under 1 years	311·25
" 2 years	171·51
" 3 "	84·56
" 4 "	43·61
" 5 "	...

At the Burying and Burning Grounds of the City 6,186 bodies were buried, 6,326 were burnt, and 414 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 885 bodies were cremated at the expense of the Municipality at the Haines Road Burning Ground and 61 at Mahim Cemetery No. 45.

1,933 living (1,046 males and 887 females) and 393 still-born births were registered being 601 less than in the last quarter and 48 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the last census was as 170·60 to 100 but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females the birth-rate would be equal to 16·02.

A commencement was made on the 13th June of the transport of the city refuse by rail to the new depositing ground at Dewnar. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour and there has been much sickness amongst the people employed. We are gradually developing the system and the staff employed are becoming more used to the work which was new to almost all of them. The railway embankment being new, great care has to be exercised in running the trains and there has been no heavy rain which might have caused an interruption of the train service by the subsidence of the line.

Two trains of 25 waggons each, averaging a daily removal of 1,350 cart-loads of refuse, are being run daily at present, one in the morning and one in the evening, and when the rains are over and all danger of a break down past we hope to be able to run a larger number of waggons.

J. LEASK,
Acting Health Officer.

THE PARSEES AND H. H. THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

THE thirty-fourth anniversary of H. H. the Nizam's birthday was, on the 17th inst., made an occasion for a grand dinner, by the Parsee community of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, at the residence of Mr. Shapurjee Chinai, commonly known as "Shapur Wadi." The house was beautifully illuminated. Mr. Bomonjee Dustur, C.I.E., in a few appropriate words, proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and Nawab Framroz Jung that of H. H. the Nizam. The latter particularly dwelt upon the highly prosperous condition of the Parsees under the government of the Nizam. Mr. Dittia was also one of the speakers. In the end, Mr. Bomonjee Dustur, on behalf of the community, cordially thanked Mr. Shapurjee Chinai for placing his charming mansion at their disposal. The visitors parted about midnight, after a programme of vocal and instrumental music had been gone through.

H. H. the Nizam has consented to accept an address from the Parsee Community.

REFERRING to the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, it may be mentioned that the Society's prize for the best portrait was awarded in the first instance to Mrs. Barber for her portrait of Miss Liddell, daughter of Major Liddell. Mrs. Barber, however, having obtained the Lieutenant-Governor's prize, and the rules preventing any exhibitor from obtaining more than one prize in any one class, the Society's prize has been given to Mr. Dixon.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
GRAND CONCERT,
in aid of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
Will be held in
THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, at 9 P.M.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Pianoforte Solo...La Cascade ....Scotson Clark.
Miss WARD.
2. Song ....The Skipper's Flag ......Stephen Adams.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
3. Song ....The Star of Bethlehem..Stephen Adams.
Madame LILY HOWARD.
4. Æola Solo ....Ave Maria ....Gounod.
Mr. M. T. CARROLL.
5. Song ....The Vision Divine.........Adams.
Miss A. WARD.
6. Song ....Star of the Desert ....Theo Bonheur.
Mr. TELFORD HEWSON.
7. Song ....Roberta il Diavola ......Meyarbeer.
Madame SCHULTZ.
8. Duet ....I would that my Love..Mendelssohn.
Madame LILY HOWARD and Mr. J. McNAUGHT.
PART II.
1. Cornet Solo.......Hush the O'Sorrow......Lord H. Somerset.
Mr. A. RHENIUS.
2. Song ....Staendchen..................Schubert.
Madame SCHULTZ.
3. Recitation ....Selected ....
Dr. J. POLLEN, I.C.S.
4. Song ....My Friend ....Behrend.
Madame LILY HOWARD.
5. Song ....The Holy City.............Stephen Adams.
Mr. T. REYNOLDS.
6. Duet...............Maiglockchen and die Bluemclein, (May bells and the Flowers) ....Mendelssohn.
Misses WARD.
7. Song ....Out on the Deep ....F. Lohr.
Mr. J. McNAUGHT.
Accompanist Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Reserved Seates, Rs. 2. Admission, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.
Box plan open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

TO-NIGHT!
NOVELTY THEATRE!
THE ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.
Will perform
KHOONE-NAHAK, *i.e.*, "HAMLET."
On THURSDAY the 30th Inst., at 9 P.M.,
BAZME-FANI, *i.e.*, "ROMEO and JULIET."
On SATURDAY the 2nd September, at 9 P.M.,
MOOREE-DE-SHAK, *i.e.*, "WINTER'S TALE."
Box plan at the THEATRE.
PROPRIETOR, C. P. KHUTAO.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.
TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
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ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SACCHARIN.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.
Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.
BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
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FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

IN consols yesterday there was a drop in London of 1-16 per cent. to 105 13-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 100 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 59 3-4 cents. per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 1-2 dollars. About £200,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 43 1-2s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 5,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 3-64 d. lower, extreme qutoations being 3 15-32d. for August and 3 25-64d. for December-January delivery. The Manchester Market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; Futures both for August and December declined 2 points, to 5·83 and 6·15 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	29,000	20,800	33,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom...	4,000	2,000	7,000
" " to Continent....	9,000	6,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	83,21,000	8,550,000	6,675,500
" " to U. K. " ...	31,01,000	3,518,000	3,014,000
" to Continent " ...	35,02,000	3,822,000	2,871,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	3,60,000	179,000	74,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,210,000	17,17,830	10,68,400
" " of Surats	98,000	1,01,700	1,12,030

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool..............	9,45,000	8,11,140	5,29,030
" London	11,000	5,000	4,000
American afloat	10,000	31,000	11,500
East Indian "	5,000	4,000	1,500
Total...	971,000	8,54,140	5,46,030
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 17-32d.	3 11-32d.	4 5-32d.
" Good Bhownugger.........	2 26-32d.	2 25 32d.	3 7-16d.
Difference...	23-32d.	18-32d.	23-32d.

Locally, the cotton Market has been strong in tone to-day. Exporters bought but 200 bales, and the Mills 2,250 bales. Forward prices have gone up, the following being quoted :—Rs. 205 for "Good Broach," March delivery; Rs. 160 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 175 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT.—The feeling in the market is strong, and prices are 2 annas higher for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Prices have advanced 1 anna all round, in a strong market; the enquiry is small.

Despite the small rainfall reported from the districts in yesterday morning's advices by wire, the outlook for the crops is just as gloomy, and small wonder when only 27 cents. of rain were registered at Amraoti, 12 cents. at Khamgaon, 10 cents. at Broach, and 70 cents. at Barsi—a miserable sum total of but 1 inch 19 cents., over the whole area in this Presidency. The weather is cloudy in parts, but the clouds roll away without dropping the much-needed rain. At Broach, although the Cotton plants are reported to be doing well, and in a condition to resist dry weather for two weeks, yet the food-grains are suffering from want of rain, and anxiety is felt on their account; at Wadhwan the Cotton plants are irretrievably ruined by drought, and the crops are suffering; and at Bhawnagar the drought has done serious damage to the Cotton plants, and the crops are suffering. At Amraoti, on the other hand, the Cotton plants are flourishing, the crop prospects are generally good, and the weather is showery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.............................	921	bales.
Wheat.............................	11,504	cwts.
Linseed	3,199	"
Rapeseed	9,570	"
Poppyseed	1,323	"
Castorseed	2,263	"
Rice.................................	2,814	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Inc.	Rs.	74,353
" " " Branches...	"	"	2,73,461
Other " "	Dec.	"	36,33,895
Government Securities	"	"	18,098
Other authorised "	"	"	12,500
Loans..........................	Inc.	"	79,292
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	Dec.	"	7,09,230
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	33,590
Cash	Dec.	"	27,75,483

Withdrawals amounting to 27 3-4 lakhs reduced the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to some 158 lakhs, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day (for yesterday, when the Bank was closed for the Hindu holiday). To Public Deposits, both at the Head Office and the Branches, there was an addition of 3-4 lakh and 2 3-4 lakhs, respectively; while in private Deposits there was the material decrease of 36 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 3-4 lakh more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 7 lakhs less. The remaining items of the Statement showed but insignificant changes.

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened this morning a 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Wire was reported taken by the bazaar, for September-October delivery; merchants' Bills were scarce and rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s 3 31-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.........	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is declining in tone with rates given at 98 1-2 for Cash, and 98 5-16 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 98 9-16 for the September Account.

SHARES are a declining market, the changes in prices reported to-day being all in favour of buyers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th August, as compared with the statement of 19th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 19. Rs.	Aug. 26. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,31,804	52,07,163
Do. do. at Branches	24,63,210	25,36,671
Other Deposits..........................	369,32,021	332,98,126
Post Bills	,869	5,699
Credits, undrawn	20,31,023	18,83,962
Rs...	633,66,927	599,31,620
ASSETS.		
Government Securities..........................	100,79,475	100,61,377
Other authorised Securities	35,49,531	35,37,031
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities..........................	51,47,787	51,14,894
Loans do. do. do.	188,87,659	189,63,951
Bills Discounted and purchased	65,59,362	58,50,132
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery..........................	20,420	20,435
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,13,602	1,47,192
Cash	185,86,316	158,10,863
Rs..	633,66,927	599,31,620

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE—August 22, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Beresford A Johnstone, 1st Madras Pioneers, of a daughter.

KNOTT—August 25, at the Cama Hospital, Bombay, wife of Rev. A. E. Knott, Wesleyan Mission, Peshawar, of a son.

DEATH.

ARRATOON—August 15, at Lahore, Elizabeth Arratoon, widow of the late M Ter Arratoon, aged 76 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.

IN the *Century* for this month, a very interesting article, by Miss Eliza Ruhama Scidmore gives a picturesque description of that lady's visit to the Yang-tse-Kiang, and to Haukow, the chief seat of the choicest tea-industry in China. It was not to see tea-leaves that Miss Scidmore made her journey: it was to delight her eyes with sight of the renowned porcelain of Kingteh-chin that she set forth. It was here that "inspired workmen produced pieces which have been the delight and despair of the Western world for three centuries, Dresden, Sevres and Delft factories being founded only to imitate them." Unfortunately those days are fled. The writer attributes the degeneration in the porcelain to the degeneracy of the Chinese people, and to the slaughter of the potters by the Taiping rebels. The latter cause would sufficiently account for the decay. It takes more than a generation to regain an art when the skilled workmen are all killed off. Miss Scidmore could find no "serious amateurs" of porcelain at Kew Kiang, though she consulted the resident physician who owned to the possession of a few plates himself. He told her the game of searching Kingteh-chin was not worth the candle. The elaborate arrangements required would be too oppressive :—"You must have a special passport, and a military escort from the Viceroy, and he will take weeks to grant it, and send word ahead to have you scared off; and the escort will probably alarm you enough at sight. . . There is little to see and they won't let you see it." He suggested her arranging through the capable American missionaries a visit to the yamun of the official who "passes" the Imperial pottery—to the amount of forty thousand taels' worth annually for the Peking Palace :—"The wives of this ceramic grandee were not to be called upon without warning by any casual stranger, nor in hap-hazard half-hours by any old friend, either. Time must be given"—for preparation, for tea-drinking and smoking, hair-building, clothing in layers, so that the hostess may fitly comply with the guest's formal and repeated demand to "lay aside the top-coat of ceremony." So the traveller never reached the bourne of the yamun. But the doctor showed his few plates, when "the opening of the drawing-room door was like a burst of sunshine—a drawing-room the wall-spaces of which glowed with great plates and plaques of Imperial yellow, each disk a glory of the purest daffodil glaze." Kew Kiang is the green-tea port and is one hundred and eighty-seven miles by river from Hankow. It is there that, when the first leaves open, the native buyers go to purchase the standing crops for the British and Russian merchants of the river ports. One Russian firm makes "tablet-tea" of the finest green leaves compressed into thin cakes grooved like chocolate for fastidious travellers in European Russia. The Yang-tse-Kiang here often overflows its banks, and it is no unusual sight to see a tea-steamer high and dry in the flats above Kew Kiang, and there she is practically docked until the river rises again. A passenger steamer grounded on one occasion in a rice-field, at first to the disgust of the cultivator, who stormed and threatened and collected his friends in a hostile spirit, but, recovering his presence of mind, he forced the owners to buy his field as a storage place for the year. However, the incalculable river rose again shortly and floated off the steamer. Meanwhile a war-junk had been sent to keep order among the riotous people, and she too ran aground during her search for the other beleaguered boat, and was set upon by the enraged people who had just seen their winter profits float away on the swelling bosom of the river. They drove commander and crew off with pitch-forks—not exactly tridents—rifled the junk, and made winter fuel of her timbers.

The British concession in Hankow, we are told, offers an admirable model to the Chinese in its smooth, clean streets, shady trees, and general orderly arrangements. But the Chinese evidently prefer their own tortuous, filthy, narrow streets, for they still revel in them. The Sikh Police impress the natives, and keep not only order, but "most serious decorum," in the settlement. Whether it be due to the effect that in England China tea has lost favor, and that Indian tea has largely taken its place, Russia's activities in the tea-trade at Hankow have within the last few years considerably outstepped British efforts. "At Hankow," we are told, "the Russian has come, and to stay, and the shadow of the Muscovite is over it all. . . Hankow is fast becoming a Russian city or outpost, a foothold, soon to be a stronghold, in the Valley of the Yangtze, which China has given her word shall never be alienated to any Power but England. . . Although the Russians have their own concession at Hankow, they do not care to build upon it and live there. . . The Russians prefer the law and order of the British concession, crowding in upon it at every opportunity. . . They compete with and outbid the few British tea-merchants who remain in these days of active Russian trade aggression." Miss Scidmore chronicles the fact that only one tea-steamer took a cargo to London in 1896, and, still more significant, only one pony showed the colors of the one British racing-stable at the autumn races. What better proof that our influence in that part of the Yangtze must be on the wane? Still, if Russia buys and ships more tea, it is British palates that taste it and decide its quality and value. The Russian, indeed, often in his greed buys the whole crop of the first quality black-leaf tea, and, forgetting there are fastidious Mandarins, ships the lot to Odessa. The Chinese connoisseur, on waking up, is obliged to cable to that port to buy the tea on arrival, and fetch it back to China. A pretty price it must cost by that time. The tea-season at Hankow is a short and busy one of six weeks' duration. The tea-taster reigns supreme for this period. His office is no sinecure. His whole energies must be devoted to his task, and his training is severe, and the risk to his health is great :—"Whatever he may do during the remainder of the year, he is a most rigid total-abstainer during the high season, when every faculty of his keenest senses is on the alert. Although he never swallows a sample sip, the tea-taster's nerves and digestion are impaired at the end of ten or twelve years, even the stimulating effect of the strong, volatile aroma in the tea-hongs sometimes giving retired tea-tasters attacks of that tea-tremens, which the Chinese and Japanese recognise as a disease. The professional tea-taster at Hankow is said to drink only soda or mineral water during the scorching weeks of his exacting season, and, when he is seen to take sherry and bitters at the club," it is the beginning of the end. No tea of any consequence is inspected after that event. The writer somewhat maliciously observes that, for reasons not flattering to Russian character, it is said that the tea-tasters will always be English. Only the first crops of the Pekoe and Souchong teas are submitted to these tasters and the process is described thus :—"A few leaves are carefully weighed from the sample into a shallow cup, and boiling water poured over them. The taster notes how the leaves unfold, how the liquor colors and deepens to a rich deep-coffee-brown, and inhales the fragrance of the essential oil as it is borne off in vapor before he takes his judicial sip. He carefully analyses its qualities for the second it rests on his tongue, and then ejects the liquid, never by any chance swallowing it." The price is then settled, and the tea is refired over slow charcoal fires to dry it thoroughly, then packed, and put aboard the ship. The general price of this best tea on the spot is forty Mexican dollars for a ninety-pound chest. Twenty-five half-chests yearly go direct to St. Petersburg for the Czar's Palace consumption. The fancy teas, green, perfumed or oolong, are not shipped from Hankow: they belong to the southern ports. A tea which the writer once drank, called "strengthening" tea, with "a mildewed tobacco weedy flavour," warranted to do all that Homburg does for *bon-vivants*, she would not recommend, nor care to indulge in again, though it is supposed to prolong life. The Russians buy the best and the worst tea: the fine sorts for European Russia, and the brick or tile-tea for Mongolia and Siberia.

THE Indian Mining Association have forwarded to the Government of Bengal an exhaustive criticism of the new Bill for the regulation and inspection of mines. They adhere to the views expressed in regard to the Draft Mines Act, which was prepared by the Mines Committee who sat in 1895. It is pointed out that the successful working of the proposed measure will entirely depend upon the rules which may be drawn up for the guidance of mine-owners and managers in carrying out the Bill. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to state that those rules should be of a thoroughly workable and practical character; and the Committee of the Mining Association suggest that representatives of the industry should be given an opportunity of discussing the Bill and the rules before the measure becomes law. In one respect, however, the association offer considerable criticism of the Bill, and that is in regard to proposals intended to restrict child-labour in the mines. These sections of the Bill seem to have been framed upon the principles laid down by the Berlin International Labour Conference, but, while England herself has not yet got quite into line with the rest of Europe in these matters, it seems hardly necessary to apply those principles to the very different labour conditions of India. It is pointed out that, in defining what is meant by child-labour in India, the age of 14 is too high and that ten should be substituted. Section 9 of the Bill provides that children under ten years shall not be employed in mines, and that no child between four and ten shall be allowed below ground. According to modern English ideas those proposals would appear not only reasonable, but absolutely imperative; but in India there is an altogether different set of conditions to be dealt with. Here the miners and their families go together into the collieries, and children under four years of age are taken into the pits, and are looked after by those of their brothers and sisters not old enough to work. It is suggested that the only result of the proposed change would be that the mothers would remain above ground to attend to their children, the earnings of the family would be reduced, dissatisfaction would be thereby caused, and the final result would be that the men, prevented from having their women and children in the mines with them, would refuse to work. There is another argument against the change which may be expected to appeal most forcibly to the mine-owner, and that is the increased cost of working by the necessity of having to employ more men. As to defining the hours of labour it is stated that colliery-owners have frequently tried to introduce changes to promote regular hours and habits for the workpeople, but they have invariably ended in the workers leaving the mine. In regard to the inspection of mines the Bill provides for the appointment of one Imperial Inspector by the Governor-General in Council, and of four Provincial Inspectors, as may be necessary, by the Local Governments. The Committee of the Association recommend in this connection that every inspector so appointed should be a European of not more than 30 years of age, that he should hold a first-class certificate as a mine-manager, and that he should have English and Indian experience. Criticism is also offered on the subject of the special rules for the safe working of each mine, and it is noted that the Bill does not state the language in which these special rules are to be printed. As very few of the workmen can read, and none of them have any desire to understand, rules, it is considered useless to expect any good results from the English system of posting the rules for the workmen to formulate objections to them. One other suggestion of importance by the association is that, in the decision as to whether any mine is such within the meaning of the Act, the Local Government should have the assistance of a qualified mining engineer. This is regarded as the more necessary in view of the fact that certain mines belonging to native owners, which might be exempted on account of their size, are really of the most dangerous class on account of the want of knowledge of the proprietors and their desire to raise as much coal as possible in the least time.

THE domestic cattle of Kumaon, according to Veterinary-Lieutenant Walker, Assistant Imperial Bacteriologist, are strangely similar in appearance to the Kerry-Dexter cattle of Great Britain and Ireland. Those of us who know the one may not know the other. Possibly we know both without being aware of the similarity, or may believe that all cattle are alike except that British cattle have not an extraneous growth on their shoulders that the bulk of oriental cattle have. It is interesting to read, however, of the similarity of the Kumaon and Kerry-Dexter animals. It seems that the cattle, though showing a tendency to deteriorate in the plains, present a typical appearance in the interior of Kumaon. They are small in size, compact and short in the leg, the hump is small and in some cattle hardly appreciable. They are very active and, as a rule, extremely wild. The head is well-shaped and carried low, broad between the eyes, and the forehead slightly concave. The muzzle is broad and usually black in colour with large nostrils. The horns are small and not artificially interfered with. The ears are large and carried horizontally to the head. The eyes are full, usually hazel in colour, with long lashes. The neck is short and thick. The dewlap is is not very evident and very poorly developed in comparison with Indian cattle in general. The back is fairly straight, rising gently to the croup. The loins are narrow and slightly slope towards the tail, but the slope is not excessive as a rule. The tail may be described as well placed on the body. It is long and tapering and has a tuft of hair on the end. The shoulders are fairly well sloped. The chest is deep and wide. The arch of the ribs is well-rounded and the cattle are usually well ribbed-up. The limbs lack bone, but the fore-arms and thighs are fairly muscular. The sheath is small and close. The feet are small, hard and well-shaped. The skin is usually dark in colour, generally thick and well-covered with hair. The predominating colours are black, black-brown, brown, and red; but broken colours are not uncommon, grey and roans appear to be scarce, which is all very interesting as far as it goes; but what is of more importance to the agriculturist is the working capacity of the bullock and the milk-giving capacity of the cow. And both fall short of a useful standard. Consequently the pure-bred Kumaon cattle are of little use, though they may be of some ornamental value, and the object of Mr. Walker's paper is to urge the advantages of judicious crossing.

THE Presidency plague tables for the week show an additional 391 attacks and 248 deaths, the increase being principally spread over the Southern and Central Divisions. Bombay City figures have declined from 83 attacks to 77, and deaths from 76 to 62. In Poona City, too, a decrease is noticeable, though unfortunately it is but trifling. Smaller figures are also returned by Kaira, Belgaum, Rewa Kantha, Aundh and Bhor. Heavier returns come from Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona District, Satara, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Cutch and Hyderabad (Sind). Until a fortnight ago, it will be remembered, Hyderabad had been free for months. A week ago they reported 15 attacks and 13 deaths, the recrudescence creating a panic, which practically cleared the central town. Affected do not seem to have fled far, however, for in the week ending Friday last 66 fresh attacks were recorded, of which 48 proved fatal, and we fear the current week's totals will greatly exceed those for the past fortnight. Eleven districts and native states remained clear of plague during the week.

No change has yet been announced in the programme understood to be intended for the Viceroy's autumn tour. Should famine declare itself in Rajputana, however, it would only be in accordance with general expectation that this portion of the tour would be curtailed, a period of agricultural distress being no time for pageants, with which the native rulers are accustomed to celebrate visits of the head of the Government of India.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamers Clive and Canning have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to South Africa with the first batch of Indian troops at the earliest possible moment. The vessels are now being fitted up for the purpose, working extra hours to get them in readiness. The necessary fittings, as we stated last week, are practically completed and only require placing in position on the decks of the steamers.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee disposed of a suit against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, in which Bai Purson and other representatives of one Roopchand Anoopchand, who was killed in a railway collision at Golwad Station on the 8th January, 1897, claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 35,000 as damages from the Railway Company. It was admitted on behalf of the latter that the death of Roopchand occurred in consequence of the collision; but it was contended that the damages claimed were excessive, it being further urged that the plaintiffs were not the legal representatives of the deceased. After some evidence had been recorded, the parties agreed to a consent decree being passed. It was brought to the notice of the court that the costs would come to Rs. 1,500. His lordship then passed a consent decree for the plaintiffs for the sum of Rs. 7,500, the costs, Rs. 1,500, to be paid out of the total amount of the decree.

WITH regard to our Poona telegram of yesterday, we may state that the reason Mr. Fischer agreed to pay half forfeit, instead of running off the match between his horse Atlas Moth and Mr. Lindsay's Medowra was that he was required suddenly to proceed to Nagar for the Rugby Football Match against the Welsh Regiment. Mr. Fischer offered Mr. Lindsay the option of accepting half forfeit according to the terms of the match or of running it off at a later date, and Mr. Lindsay elected to accept the former.

ELEVEN cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Saturday, and one death. Nine deaths were recorded as having taken place on previous dates. The total mortality was 47, or four below the average.

WE understand the Government of India have communicated with the British India Steam Navigation Company enquiring what transport facilities the Company could offer in case of war with the Transvaal. The Company have replied, forwarding a list of the steamers that would be available on given dates.

CAPTAIN CRICHTON, Superintendent of the Settlement Surveys in Bengal, is granted furlough for 18 months.

THERE are now about 9,000 persons in receipt of relief in Saugor, Damoh and Bilaspur in the Central Provinces, but this is unconnected with the present drought. There are over 20,000 on relief works in Merwara in Rajputana and nearly 9,000 in Marwar. About 8,000 persons have migrated from Ajmere-Merwara.

ANTHRAX has again shown itself amongst the bullocks of the Heavy Battery stationed in the Fortified Post at Multan, seven or eight animals have succumbed to the malady, while a few more are under the treatment of the Battery Veterinary. Very stringent precautions, as in the first instance, in the matter of isolation and sanitation have been enforced, and it is hoped to cut the epidemic short.

FROM 1st July to 12th August last the majority of Indian railways show an increase in earnings, and have made nearly 6 1-2 lakhs more than in the same period of the previous year, but the approximate earnings from 1st April to 12th August are still nearly 47 lakhs worse than last year. The lines which show the principal fallings-off being the G. I. P. nearly 17 lakhs, Bombay-Baroda and Rajputana-Malwa over 10 1-2 each, North-Western nearly 10, East Indian about 7 1-2 and Madras nearly 6. On the other hand the East Coast is nearly 7 lakhs better, Bengal and North-Western nearly 5 1-2, Oudh and Rohilkhand East Bengal and Jodhpur-Bikanir all approaching 3 lakhs.

A PARLIAMENTARY return just issued shows the number of Commissions granted from the ranks in the British army during the 14 years from 1885 to 1889. The largest number were granted in 1888, when 6 commissions in the cavalry, and 29 in the infantry were given to warrant and non-commissioned officers. The lowest number were given in 1897, when none were given in the cavalry and only 8 in the infantry. The average for the past 14 years has been 4 in the cavalry and 14 in the infantry, while the percentage of commissions obtained from the ranks in all branches to those granted from other sources, viz., Sandhurst, Woolwhich and the Militia for the same period has been four.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the sesamum crop for the season 1899-1900 show that the present condition of the crop leaves much to be desired, and the prospects are regarded by the cultivators with anxious uncertainty. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the prospects were on the whole good until the present break in the rains, but success or failure is now dependent on the arrival of rain without delay and on its continuance in normal quantity for the usual time. In the Central Provinces the crop is in good condition still in the northern and eastern districts, but in the south it has been reduced by drought to a precarious condition. There is, however, a prospect of an extensive sowing of seed as the cold weather crop if conditions are favourable when sowing time comes round. Drought has also generally affected the crop in the Madras districts as well as Berar and all parts of Bombay, where seed was sown, though some improvement resulted from the recent rain in most parts of Bombay. In Sind conditions are fair.

AN Army Order directs that whenever serious breaches of discipline or acts of violence, outrages, affrays or disputes take place in which British or native soldiers are concerned, or when any unusual events occur, the Officer Commanding on the spot will report the incident by telegram direct to the Adjutant-General at Simla, repeating the telegram to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Command, and the General Officer Commanding the district. Whenever an officer or soldier is killed or wounded by a fanatic or other person, or meets with a sudden or violent death or grave injury under any very exceptional circumstances, the same procedure will be followed, the report being made by urgent telegram, care being taken that all necessary details as to time and place are accurately specified, and the officer's or soldiers name and corps are given in full. In case of wounds or injuries, supplementary telegraphic reports will be sent when the progress of the patient is not satisfactory, or if death supervenes.

THERE was an increase of 14·5 per cent. in the export of indigo through Calcutta during 1898-99 due to increased outturn and reduction of stocks in the home market but unfortunately the average selling price as declared in the shipping bills showed a further decline from that of the previous year, having fallen from Rs. 180 to Rs. 168 per maund. With regard to prices, past and prospective, the Collector of Customs says: "The unsatisfactory state of the market, brought about by over-production in previous years and by the consequent retention of large stocks in the home markets. . . . coupled with the fact that the bulk of the production of subsequent seasons has been of unsuitable or inferior qualities has been further accentuated during the past year or two by the scarce about the production of artificial indigo at a much lower price than had been thought possible, by the Badische Company in Germany, ... Happily, however, this scare has now worked itself out, as the synthetic or artificial indigo, the product of German laboratories, has been found unsuitable for many purposes, and it will not, therefore, seriously interfere with the natural dye." If this statement is justified better times will be in store for the indigo industry, though the reports of the present year are not very promising for the immediate future.

THE method in which the Indian mind takes its grievances, even after legal training has sterilised it, writes the "Pioneer," against mischievous sentiment, might teach observers something if it only grew intelligible. But the difficulty of making out why the shoe pinched and how the pressure may be relaxed makes the noises raised over ventilated worries irritating, and turns off sympathy. It is not of course nice to be called "sala" (wife's brother), "haramzada" (base-born), "suar" (pig), and so on—all straight out of a judgment published in a law report—but a man who does not like it has the Penal Code to fall back upon. This resort of the aggrieved takes cognisance, besides hurt, murder and other objective calamities, of such subjective misfortunes as intimidation, insult and annoyance. Furthermore, a man, frightened by an uplifted hand or leg, or pretending to be so, may lay a charge of assault and have satisfaction of getting a person who never touched him fined, or imprisoned if he cannot pay up the money. But unless an injury can be assessed in some standard of value, to make it the subject of a civil suit for damages is to impose on civil courts the function of consoling wounded spirits which has hitherto been confided to elderly female relations, without showing how it is to be done. How on earth compensation can be devised for feelings whose poignancy depends on varieties of sensitiveness prevailing in different minds, for which there is no common radiometer, it is hard to guess. On what scale of exchange could judge or assessor appraise the value of pain caused by any of the above quotations? Nevertheless objection is voluminously taken by Bengali lawyers including a deservedly respected judge, all of whom seem otherwise to have cut their wisdom teeth, to a Full Bench ruling of the Calcutta High Court that "abusive and insulting language not amounting to defamation is not actionable." It is warmly urged in a legal journal that it ought to be, because "people in this country hate rows and scuffles;" which is hardly more convincing than saying that a child crying for the moon ought to get it because it cannot put up with green cheese. "That slander in England is not actionable except on a purely materialistic basis" is *not* "due to some accident and anomaly of the common law"—to say so is nonsense—but to the common sense of English courts acquiesced in by the practical instincts of the English people. Indian lawyers indulging in sentimental laments over imaginary troubles only risk the reputation for judicial acumen which they covet and sometimes claim; on what grounds, if this is a specimen, is not clear.

THE Secretary for War has approved of a revision of the regulations respecting admission to the Royal Military Academy and for first appointments therefrom to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; admission to the Royal Military College and first appointments to the Army; and of the regulations under which commissions may be obtained by officers of the Militia, University candidates, and officers of colonial local forces and students from colonial Universities.

Two interesting facts in regard to our recruiting at the present moment :—In March 1898 a law was passed authorising the enlistment of Infantry of the Line for three years only, with nine in Reserve. Since that date, about fifteen months ago, the enlistments of this nature in the Line have only reached the proportion of 167 in 1,000. The first half of 1899 is now over, and the recruiting results are only moderately satisfactory. The numbers enlisting in the Regular Army in those six months were 17,434, or about 350 less than in the corresponding period for 1898, while 21,268 entered the Militia—a diminution on similar figures for last year of about 1,200.

GENERAL DE GALLIFFET has recently had the question of the qualifications of the senior officers of the French Army under consideration, and as a result has issued new instructions. According to the amended provisions lieutenant-colonels of all arms who seem from age and capability likely to attain to the higher ranks of the Army, and to exercise the command of troops of different branches of the Service, may be authorised to go through a course of instruction with branches of the Service other than their own. These courses are, as a rule, to take place during the first two years of their attaining the rank; they will last about six months. Colonels are specially desired not merely to render the courses profitable to those interested, but also to make use of the attached officers for the instruction of the officers of the corps with which they do duty.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL ABIDE BY THEIR OFFER AND DECLINE FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Transvaal Government, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, have notified that they adhere to their latest offer and decline to make further concessions.

TROOPS MOVING TO THE TRANSVAAL FRONTIER

CAPETOWN, AUG. 29.

It is understood that a detachment from the Capetown Garrison will proceed immediately to Mafeking, and that also a strong force will go from Maritzburg to Laing's Nek to await further developments.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ON THE PHILLIPINES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 29.

President McKinley, addressing a body of troops at Pittsburg, just returned from the Phillipines, eulogised in glowing terms the conduct of all the forces engaged, and declared there would be no parleying with the insurgents until the insurrection was suppressed.

THE OUTRAGE IN BURMA.

TRIAL BEFORE THE RECORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 28.

The hearing of the outrage case began to-day before the Recorder of Rangoon and a special jury of nine. Mr. Fox, Government Advocate, and Mr. Lowis prosecuted. Mr. Vansomeren defended.

Mr. Fox suggested the convenience of trying the accused together. Mr. Vansomeren objected, as it might be necessary to call some of the accused as witnesses. The accused accordingly will be tried separately.

Private William Thorpe, Royal West Kents, was then indicted for outraging Mah Goon on April 2nd.

Mr. Fox opened the case for the prosecution, giving the story of the outrage at length, including the detailed history of the life of Mah Goon from her birth to the present time. She is aged 46. Evidence would show that two soldiers seized her on the road, dragged her to a hillock, from which she was removed to a neighbouring nulla, where a number of men, probably from thirty to forty, outraged her. Speaking of Horrick's case. Counsel said he had nothing whatever to say to the verdict. There was, under the circumstances, a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, and he got the benefit of it, but that verdict had little bearing on the present case. Corporal Nurse says he told the Sergeant and the Sergeant-Major of the occurrence the same afternoon. Nothing was done till the following day, when Nurse's story was thought to be exaggerated. No Englishman, said counsel, would be willing to believe it possible that a number of men could have behaved in such an inhuman manner. Least of all could the officers of the regiment believe it. The names of several men were disclosed, one by one, within a few days, but none except Sullivan had up to the present given any evidence to the Police. A conspiracy of silence had been kept. Sullivan did not speak out till June 12, and on the 13th the present prisoners were arrested. Statements were made to the officers and before the Court of Enquiry by each man, but the question of the admissibility of these statements was yet to be decided. Counsel went at length into the story of the defence that the woman was a consenting party. He described it as an impossibility, bearing in mind her previous history and her physical condition. The actions described by the defence were, from a Burmese point of view, a gross insult, not an inducement. It was noticeable that nothing was heard of that story for months after the occurrence. It was an invention to account for the presence of the accused at the scene of the outrage.

In closing his comprehensive address Counsel said it was absolutely shocking to think that a number of Englishmen, somewhere between twenty and thirty, should have been concerned in this cruel outrage. It was shocking to think that a number of British soldiers could have been there and not one of them raise a hand or a voice in defence of this poor woman. The occurrence threw a slur not only on the regiment, but upon all soldiers in India.

Several witnesses were then examined.

VICTIM'S STATE OF MIND.

AUG. 29.

Through some misunderstanding between the Jail and Police authorities the accused was not produced to-day till noon. The case was then proceeded with. Mah Kyaw, niece of Mah Goon, deposed that, when she met the latter eight or ten days after the occurrence, she was talking nonsense, and that before this she was not deranged. Other evidence of the same character was produced to-day. The Jury and Judge will visit the scene of the occurrence.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The following evidence was also taken :—

Ko Paw, shopkeeper, deposed to Mah Goon purchasing candles, scented shik, and other articles on the Pagoda platform on April 2nd to offer at the Pagoda. She was then neatly dressed and seemed in her usual state of health. He saw her a few hours later in a dishevelled state.

Two Burmese cart-drivers deposed to seeing a woman pulled from off the road by soldiers. The woman was dragged up the hill, crying for help. They saw one soldier holding the woman, whilst the other outraged her. About eight soldiers were near at the time. The soldiers abused the witnesses, who ran away. They could not identify the soldiers.

Mah Daung, wife of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, spoke to hearing that a Burmese woman had been carried off by soldiers. She remained on the road waiting for help, but nobody came for an hour. Then a number of Burmese arrived and ran up the hill, but were stoned, and then they went to the police station. The men were afraid because a number of woman were with them.

The case is adjourned.

CROP PROSPECTS

FAVOURABLE FOR EASTERN RAJPUTANA.

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

Prospects continue to improve in famine-threatened areas : the depression from the Bay of Bengal having now reached the Central Provinces and given more rain there, extending into the North-Western Provinces, the Deccan, and Central India. Cawnpore records four inches in the north and Raichur one inch in the south. The depression is now advancing in a north-westerly direction, and rain is expected to extend into Eastern Rajputana and Southern Punjab, which are just the areas that want it most.

MILITARY NEWS.

Majors Gott, 7th Bombay Infantry, and Delamain, 23rd Bombay Rifles, have passed the examination of tactical fitness for command.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

The small Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, introduced last week, will probably be passed next Friday in addition to the business already wired.

The Press Messages Copyright Bill may not impossibly be postponed until the cold weather, the number of opinions coming in about it being considerable.

Information awaited from home for the introduction of the Currency Bill has not arrived up to to-day.

The Hon. Ananda Charlu has been re-appointed for another term to the Viceroy's Council.

THE QUETTA BREWERY ATTACK.

CLUE TO THE OFFENDERS.

Some Mongal caps and a broken sword were picked up near the Quetta Brewery to confirm the supposition that the murderers were nomad Baluchis. The pursuit party have momentarily lost the track of the fugitives, apparently nine in number, but they are either in the Chiltan Range or in the broken country across the Gheogar Pass.

Mr. Beaty is now scouring this area with police, and another 250 troops have been sent by the General Officer Commanding to assist.

The reward also has been raised to Rs. 1,000.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN CLASS OF ARMS.

LEGISLATIVE ORDERS SHORTLY EXPECTED.

Regarding the reported prohibition against importation into India of arms taking Government ammunition and of ammunition suitable for Government weapons, no resolution of the Government of India has yet issued.

The matter is under consideration in Simla, however, and, with a view to preventing complications arising before a final decision is arrived at, firms have been informed that the local authorities are instructed to sanction no further importations for trade purposes for the present. An exception is made in the case of consignments already en route, also of bona-fide orders placed prior to the communication of present provisional orders to firms engaged in the trade. Private owners, also, of sporting weapons which take Government ammunition are permitted to import for themselves ammunition in reasonable quantity as they may require, a separate license having, however, to be obtained from the local authority for each consignment so imported. The object is to discourage the keeping for sale in India of the particular stamps of weapons and ammunition for which trans-border tribesmen pay fancy prices : for example, Lee-Metfords, costing 110 rupees in Calcutta, have now gone up to 700 rupees on the frontier, owing to the extent to which recent precautions have restricted rifle-stealing from military sources.

Final orders on the subject will be published shortly in the "Gazette."

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 29.

There were 165 cases and 147 deaths in the city to-day, the total mortality being 174 : in Sukerwar 18 cases, 14 deaths ; in Sudaseo 18 cases, 12 deaths ; in Narayen 15 cases, 7 deaths ; in Shanwar 12 cases, 7 deaths ; in Nana 15 cases, 12 deaths ; in Raste 11 cases, 5 deaths ; in Kasba 20 cases, 21 deaths ; in Somwar 14 cases, 13 deaths ; in the Cantonment 9 cases, 4 deaths ; in the suburban were 5 cases, 5 deaths ; in the district 12 cases, 3 deaths ; in village of Wadgaon 6 cases ; and in Ghorpuri and Kirkee 3 cases, each.

A MILITARY OFFICER ATTACKED.

Major Harvey Welman, 13th Bombay Infantry, a well-known sportsman of this Presidency, has been attacked with plague to-day. He came here for the races and was seen well this morning on the race course. He was removed to the Sassoon Hospital this evening.

EUROPEAN NURSES DOWN WITH ENTERIC.

Three European nurses of the Sassoon General Hospital, viz., Miss Sladen, Miss Slater, and Miss McCarthney are suffering with enteric fever. The last-named is better, but the other two have yet to go through the course.

SERIOUS GUN ACCIDENT TO A BOY.

A serious gun accident happened at Lanowli, on Monday last, to a lad named Jones, the son of a driver on the G. I. P. Railway. From the facts it appears that the lad went out fishing with a friend. After a short while a Mr. Giles, who had been shooting, came and joined in the conversation. He had a double-barrelled breach-loader. Mr. Giles, who was a little way off, called Jones to come where he was and fish. The unfortunate boy turned his face in the direction of the other, when the gun, which was fully cocked, went off unexpectedly and the charge struck him in the face, the whole of the front part of his mouth, both upper and lower lips, and part of the nose being blown clean off. He was carried home and attended to, and afterwards brought into Poona and taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where he lies in a serious condition. The wound is not likely to be a fatal one, but the boy will be disfigured He is twelve years of age.

CRICKET.

LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN vs. KATHIAWAR.

The cricket match between Lord Sandhurst's eleven and Kathiawar was completed to-day, and resulted in a win for the former team by 20 runs : in the first innings the former made 148 runs and the latter 72. Towards the conclusion the game was rather exciting. Modak played good cricket and made 83 runs. The following are the scores :—

GANESHKHIND.

SECOND INNINGS.

Capt Usborne, c and b Shivshanker	1
Major Beresford, c Shivshanker, b Oghad	3
Capt Greig, st, Modak, b Oghad	49
Mr Brogan, run out	3
Major Martin, c Shivlal, b Hemo	5
Mr Bond, b Shivshanker	1
Major Stanton, b Shivsanker	1
Major King, not out	39
Mr Moore, c Shivlal, b Shivsanker	21
Mr Winterbottom, b Oghad	1
Lord Sandhurst, did not bat	
Extras	19
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Shivsanker	23	57	3	4
Oghad	17	31	4	3
Hemo	6	17	0	1

Hemo, one "no ball."

KATHIAWAR.

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr Vajeysinghji, c Greigh, b Winterbottom	0
Mr Modak, c Usborne, b Bond	83
Mr Milward, b Winterbottom	44
Mr Bapasola, b Winterbottom	22
Mr Waddington, not out	10
Mr Oghad, b Winterbottom	0
Mr Hemo, b Bond	1
Mr Templer, c Winterbottom	0
Mr Shivlal, b Bond	4
Mr Kincaid, b Winterbottom	2
Mr Shivshankar, run out	0
Extras	13
Total	180

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Greig	14	48	3	0
Winterbottom	21	60	4	5
Bond	19	59	11	4

ART MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE COMING CONCERTS.

THE ACADEMY 70 YEARS AGO.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

THE musical recess will end on August 26th, when the Promenade Concerts will commence at Queen's Hall, the Covent Garden Concerts starting a week later. Mr. Robert Newman, with his customary enterprise, has made some special engagements for the Queen's Hall season. Among the vocal debutantes will be Madame Sobrino, a dramatic soprano, and Miss de Treville, of the Castle Garden Opera Company. M. Paul Bazelaire, a young violoncellist, and Signor Enrico Toselli, a pianist, who comes with excellent credentials from Rome, will also make their first appearance in England. Mr. Van Hoose, the American tenor, will sing several times at the Queen's Hall Promenades, and so, too, will Mr. Charles Knowles, the Leeds baritone, who now proposes to take up his residence in London, and Mr. Visetti's clever pupil, Madame Kirkby Lunn, who has been singing during the past three seasons with the Carl Rosa troupe, but who has decided to confine herself to concert work, which, of course, is far more lucrative. Some of our best known concert vocalists and instrumentalists have likewise been engaged by Mr. Newman. Mr. Wood will conduct the entire programmes, and the Queen's Hall band of over a hundred players will practically be as before, among the leaders being Messrs. Payne, Eayres, Squire, Waud, Fransella, Gomez, Lalande Morrow, Borsdorff, W. Reynolds, and Henderson. The fresh engagements will, however, include M. Vandermeerschen as second horn, Mr. Frank James as solo cornet, and Mdlle. Carozzi, a player of Continental repute, as harpist.

Mr. George Alexander, who is resting at his cottage in Cromer, has now completed arrangements for the production of "Rupert of Hentzau" in Glassgow on October 5th. The following is the cast :—King Rudolf and Rudolf Rassendyll, Mr. George Alxander; Colonel Sapte, Mr. W. H. Vernon ; Fritz von Tarlenheim, Mr. Lawford ; Lieutenant von Bernenstein, Mr. Sydney Brough ; Chancellor of Ruritania, Mr. G. P. Hawtrey ; Count Rupert Hentzau, Mr. von H. B. Irving ; Count Bischenheim, Mr. B. Rowe ; Queen Flavia, Miss Fay Davis ; Helga von Tarlenheim, Miss Esme Beringer ; Martha Holf, Miss Kate Sergeantson ; and Rosa Holf, Miss Julie Opp. The play, which is in four acts, has been developed by Mr. Anthony Hope more on lines of comedy than the book, though the tragic ending has been retained. Mr. Alexander will play "Rupert," alternately with "The Prisoner of Zenda" at Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and Birmingham, and should the experiment of a continued play prove successful, will probably try it at the St. James's next January.

The Academy closed on Monday, and it has been, by all accounts, a very stodgy picture show, with much to depress and very little to remember, so that both the public and their instructors are satisfied that English art has, in this year 1899, sunk very low indeed. Let us take the catalogue and compare it with an earlier catalogue—say the picture list of 70 years ago—and see what changes there have been brought about, and where the advantage lies.

The catalogues are not so very dissimilar. They are the same size, that is the same sized page, the same price, even the same printers. There is the same display of learning in the motto ; oddly enough, both are taken from the same author, Quintilian, and there is, in the same conspicuous place, the list of Associates and R. A.'s—those Thirty-nine Articles (and their President), in which Charles Dickens said he felt so lively a faith. It is when we look over this list itself that we find and feel the difference. There are so many nobodies in it, so many perished reputations, so many presumably great painters who are now completely forgotten. With this list before us, we begin to wonder whether the present Academy, the collection whose dispersal will begin to-morrow, may actually be so very bad. And then, reading the list again, one comes on names so famous that we constantly get shocks as the eye falls on them. In 1829 the Academy's antiquary was—Sir Walter Scott, Bart., its Auditor was "Turner, Jos. Mal. Wm., Esq.," its President was Sir Thomas Lawrence, and amongst its humble Associates was a landscape painter called Constable. We hold on to the skirts of very early days when we find Jackson and Northcote in the list ; they were both of them friends of Reynolds, and one was his biographer. It is not so very long since Sir Edwin Landseer's funeral was celebrated at St. Paul's. He was an A.R.A. in 1829. We always expect to find that veteran, Sidney Cooper, in the list. Etty, Mulready, C. R. Leslie, and Wilkie are great names with which to conjure. They are all in the first page of this old catalogue. And with them are names that no one now hears anything about, men who made promises which they did not fulfil, or weak brethren who swelled the number of the Forty ; because there were no strong men available. When we speak of the decadence of English art in our day we compare the present rank and file, the men whose names we know, because we see them in every catalogue, with the great painters whose reputation has survived into our day. The comparison is not fair. Who, for instance, knows much of Richard Cook, of Ramsay Reinagle, of Charles Rossi, of William Wilkins, of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville—they were all full members in 1829, or anything of Elias Martin, Theophilus Clark, or George Francis Joseph, who were Associates.

Art has changed much, not only in its technique, but in its subjects, since those days. Subject then was almost half the picture, and what extraordinary and complicated subjects those early masters of the century tackled. Here is one, which certainly would puzzle any living Academician to attack, or any lingerer in this year's Exhibition to follow and comprehend. "Helen, driven from Sparta, takes refuge with her kinswoman Polyxo, whose husband was killed in the Trojan War. Considering Helen as the occasion of this misfortune, and determining on revenge, she causes her attendants to assume the dress and attributes of the Furies, who seize Helen when bathing, and hang her." This bit of historical painting, which it would require a first honour man in classics to appreciate, is by H. P. Bone, and is marked in my catalogue by its forgotten owner ; while, on the same page, is found the simpler title, "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus" by Jos Mal Wm. Turner, R.A. ; unmarked by Bone's admirer. One comes in sudden touch, looking over these old catalogues, with names or topics that loom out largely when the memory of them is reawakened, as, No. 87, "Portrait of Captain Ross, R.N., now on the voyage of discovery to the Arctic Regions," or No, 172, "Portrait of Robt. Southey," by Sir T. Lawrence, or portrait of "Michael Faraday, Esq.", by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., or, No. 771 "Portrait of Mr. W. Mathews, author of the History of Gas-Lighting," or "Portrait of Mr. T. P. Cooke, as Jack Sykes, in the after-piece of Nelson," by T. Wageman. This artist is forgotten now, but we owe him thanks for the only trustworthy portrait extant of his friend, Charles Lamb. Here, No. 961, is a scene from "Twelfth Night," by a then unknown, young painter, "D. McClise," whose name seems unfamiliar in its original spelling.

Interesting, in another way, as connected more intimately with the history of artists than of art, is a glance through the addresses of the exhibitors, or "Their places of Abode," as the catalogue dignifiedly phrases it. Painters in those days cared little for the seclusion of Kensington or the brighter light of St. John's Wood. Callcott, indeed, lived at what was then known as Kensington Gravel Pits ; Collins, R. A., had his studio at Hampstead Green, and Edwin Landseer, a recent Associate, lived and worked at "No. 1, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park." But, for the most part, painters chose the centre of town rather than its suburbs, the portrait painters having, of course, the more fashionable addresses. The President, Lawrence, for instance, had a handsome house in Russell-square. Martin Archer Shee was at 32, Cavendish-square, a few doors from Romney's old house, and Thomas Phillips—the Phillps who painted Lord Byron—received his sitters at George-street, Hanover-square. Turner was at Queen Anne-street, where the rain, dripping through the studio roof, played sad havoc with his canvases ; and Sir William Beechey quite close to him in Harley-street. But these were the great men of their day, or the fashionable portrait painters, whom their sitters sought, and who could have their own terms. The lesser lights constellated in the district which we now associate with hard-working literary students, who haunt the British Museum and must live near the scene of their daily labours. Thus, Constable, still an Associate, but destined to be the next Academician, had his "place of abode" in Charlotte-street. In Charlotte-street, too, lived Reinagle, R.A., a portrait painter then in much esteem ; Jackson, his rival, and a much finer artist, was in Newman-street. A whole host of painters who had their day, but whose names are now mere entries in our old catalogue, had pitched their modest tents, and venturesomely set up their easels, in this favourite quarter. Charlotte-street was specially run after. Here it was that Sass held his drawing school, where Millais, a mere schoolboy, learnt the rudiments of his art. Howland-street was another popular address. Artists in those days were more closely linked together. The spirit of camaraderie was stronger on them. The profession was more isolated ; and they lived in more intimate association with one another.

"Miss Grace Palotta, who for some months past has been playing Dorothy Stanley in 'The Runaway Girl' at the Gaiety with such conspicuous success, is," writes a correspondent, "as charming off the stage as she is on, which is saying a great deal. Summed up in a sentence she may be termed the embodiment of vivacity, and a quarter of an hour's chat with her is more than refreshing, it is exhilarating. Her enthusiasm for her art is infectious, for it is manifestly genuine, and the absence of artificiality is as conspicuous in her conversation as is the naturalness of her acting on the stage. Her six years' experience on the boards has not made her stagey, but simply ripened those powers, both vocal and histrionic, of which she gave ample promise from the very first. In Vienna, whence she hails, she studied under Fraulein Mutter, and on her arrival in England entered the Royal Academy of Music, and became a pupil of Mr. Randegger with the idea of becoming a concert-room singer. At that period, however, her aspirations were always stageward, and an opportunity occurring for her in the revival of 'Madame Angot,' she made her *debut* in that comic opera at the Criterion about the end of 1893. Shortly after this she was engaged to understudy Miss Nesville's part of Mina, the French maid, in 'A Gaiety Girl,' and that lady being indisposed on several occasions, Miss Palotta obtained her chance, of which she made the most, making so decided a hit that she has been a prominent member of Mr. George Edwardes's company ever since."

"In America and Australia, where Miss Palotta toured with the Gaiety Girl Company, playing Mina in that piece, Lady Dodo in the 'Shop Girl,' Mrs. Ralli Carr in 'Gentleman Joe,' and a French actress in 'In Town,' she was a great favourite, and she still speaks with enthusiasm of the magnificent reception accorded to the company by the Australian people. Her Gaiety record is Lady Dodo in the 'Shop Girl,' Rebecca in 'My Girl, the French Maid in the 'Circus Girl,' and Dorothy in the 'Runaway Girl.' Although she has been singularly successful in musical comedy, like all truly great artistes she is ambitious, and there is no doubt that she will not rest satisfied until she has tried her hand at something very different, to wit, the tragic muse. One can gather this from her intense admiration openly expressed for Sarah Bernhardt and Eleanor Duse, her discriminating criticism of the different modes employed by those eminent tragediennes showing how closely she has studied their every movement in that most difficult of parts, Camille.

In the opinion of the "New York Journal's" theatrical critic, America has much to teach us in the matter of the arrangements of our playhouses, and particularly as regards what are known as "the popular parts." This gentleman has been among us studying our theatres, and nothing appears to have struck him more forcibly than the treatment of the "pittites" by English managers and theatrical architects. "The pit entrance (he observes) is alway apart from the other entrances. You are made to slink down a side street, and when they have decided to open the doors, you go into a prison-like, stony, gloomy, and ill-smelling passage—very dark and cavernous and unprepossessing. You are forced in front of a window in which you throw your half-crown. In return you get a brass ticket (it is made of brass because pasteboard wears out, you know, and that would be ridiculously expensive). Still you are pushed on, until the pit in all its darkness is before you. And a veritable pit it is." No doubt there is in all this some exaggeration ; but there is also undoubtedly a good deal of truth. It took our railway companies half a century to discover that the third-class traveller is not their enemy, but their friend. The pittite (with whom may be included the galleryite) is the theatrical third-class passenger, and it is time that his claims received a like recognition. Doubtless when all the theatres in London have passed into American hands—a consummation which does appear to be very remote—a substantial improvement will be observable.

"The Napoleon of the Stage" is the title conferred by the American papers on Mr. Chas. Frohman, while one of their number protests that this enterprising gentleman is in his field, even "greater than Napoleon," because Napoleon "never conquered England." The claim is supported by the statement that next season Mr. Frohman will manage the London Criterion, Vandeville, Duke of York's and Garrick theatres. Meanwhile he is looking forward to an exceptionally busy time in New York. "Among the new plays for his theatres and companies (says the same authority) he has 'My Lady's Lord,' by H. V. Esmond ; 'Sherlock Holmes,' by William Gilette ; 'My Innocent Boy,' by G. R. Sims ; 'Wheels Within Wheels,' by R. C. Carton, a dramatisation of 'David Harum' ; and other pieces by Sydney Grundy, Herman Merivale, Henry Hamilton, Alexander Bisson, J. M. Barrie, Martha Morton, Mrs. Ryley, Paul Potter, Clyde Fitch, Charles Klein, J. K. Jerome, Max Pemberton, M. Berton, and M. Lavedan." Nor is this all, for it is announced that this indefatigable pluralist has secured Mr. John Hare and his company, with "The Gay Lord Quex," and a piece founded on an unpublished novel by Mr. Hall Caine, for the Knickerbocker Theatre next year ; while for 1901 he has arranged for the appearance of Mr. George Alexander and his company in pieces of the St. James's repertory.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are given to understand that the vacancy in the Municipal Secretary's Office is likely to be filled up by an outsider to the entire neglect and detriment of the whole body of the Municipal servants. We beg to remind the members of the Standing Committee of their first and most judicious resolution, which distinctly goes to prove that they have great regard for their subordinates. The second resolution, inviting applications from outsiders, we thought, was passed merely to overcome the undue influence brought to bear on them by some in thrusting upon them an unqualified person. But to our great surprise and sorrow, we learn that what was done merely as a matter of expediency is likely to be laid down and carried out as a rule. We humbly and respectfully beg that the services of those that are already working in the office be considered first. There is no other better way of showing appreciation of their services than by confering promotions on them. If under any circumstances they are not prepared to do this, we beg that the members will give effect to the first resolution by making a choice from any of the other departments. The Head Clerk's post in the Secretary's office is not a newly-created post, and, as such, we think we are justified in craving this boon. What we ask for is not to make a wholesale sacrifice of us at the feet of the Secretary, who has condemned us, according to his own estimate, as unfit and unworthy of service. To any right-thinking man this must appear to be very cruel and merciless. So long as we are serviceable, it matters but little whether we are M. A's or not. We beg to lay before you that we have been working steadily and honestly throughout the last epidemic. What further proof of kind and generous feeling towards subordinates is necessary than that of the resolution, that was lately passed in the Corporation, regarding the special privileges about leave and pay allowed to highly-paid servants working during the epidemic.—Yours etc.,

MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

THE Queen has sanctioned revised rules of procedure for courtsmartial in the Army. They will, if promulgated by a general order in any place, come into full force there from the date named in the order ; and so far as they are not already in operation on Oct. 1 will come into force on that day.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT IGATPURI.

A SOCIAL entertainment, writes a correspondent, was given in Igatpuri on Saturday night in connection with the departure of the Reverend W. and Mrs. Kennelly from the station. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large audience, and a number of the residents contributed songs, etc., towards the evening's entertainment. Had the stage arrangements been better, the singing would undoubtedly have been heard to a greater advantage. Nevertheless the programme was thoroughly appreciated. After the first part had been gone through, there was an interval, during which refreshments were served and a presentation took place. Mr. Sargeant, Deputy Loco. Supdt., who has always evinced a great interest in church matters here, made a suitable speech, in which he said that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Kennelly for the past four and a half years and had always experienced kindness and hospitality from them. He was sure that they had not outstayed their welcome, and that the residents would regret their departure from the station. He then read the following address :—

"The Reverend W. Kennelly, B. A., Chaplain, Igatpuri.

Dear Sir,—We, the members of your congregation and friends, wish, on the occasion of your departure from this station, to express our appreciation of your services as chaplain. We can testify to the hearty manner in which our Sunday services have been conducted, and to the interest you have taken in social matters and the kind friendship you have shown towards us. We regret that you are leaving Igatpuri, but congratulate you on the eve of taking over the desirable and more important appointment of Government chaplain, and wish you every success and God's blessing in your new sphere of labour. Many of us are grateful to Mrs. Kennelly for kind services rendered to us and to our children, and for the interest she has taken in our Sunday Schools and local branch of the Y.W.C.A. We trust she may enjoy health and strength to be in the future, as in the past, a material support to you in your parochial work. We ask your acceptance of the small souvenir which accompanies this address, and which we trust will prove both useful as well as ornamental, and serve to remind you from time to time of the numerous friends and well-wishers you are leaving in this station."

The present consisted of a pair of handsome silver entree dishes, a salad bowl, and a preserve stand. Mr. Kennelly replied in a few words, and was visibly moved in the early part of his speech. He said he hoped he had done some good during his ministry, and, if there were occasions when he had to speak plainly to his flock he trusted they would not think ill of him as it was done in the cause of the Great Master. He thanked one and all for the handsome present and kind wishes expressed ; and hoped to call and see each one personally before leaving the station.

Mr. Napier then proposed three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Kennelly, which were heartily responded to. Three more were given for Mr. Sargeant and three for the Church-Wardens. The second part of the programme was then gone through and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

FOR the last ten days, writes a correspondent, we have had here, at intervals, good showers of rain, which have done much good to paddy fields. If weather continues at this rate for a few days more, we may rest assured that there will be no famine in this country, crops bidding fair to give a reasonable yield. However, rivers and tanks having never risen above their level, there can be no moisture in the ground where the second crop has to be depended on. Scarcity of food is, therefore, to be expected, though the outlook is not so gloomy as it would be if there were no rains in this month. At Margao, there was lately a meeting convened by Major Fernando Leal, at which several measures were taken against the impending crisis of scarcity, chief among them being the appointment of a committee, composed of men of light and leading at Salsete, with full powers to do whatever they might deem convenient for the relief of the poor. It was unanimously resolved to appeal to the philanthropy of Goans scattered all over India. Such an appeal is the order of the day here whenever the country is suffering from any evil or political turmoil. If a contested election takes place, or if a Governor-General is to be ousted from this country, it is the help of Portuguese communities in Bombay and elsewhere that is applied for. If the country is afflicted with any visitation, it is again their philanthropical feelings that are appealed to and awakened by *soi-disant* patriots. There is no reason why Goans in foreign countries should be troubled with such appeals, inasmuch as their fatherland has never rendered them any service of the kind when their lives have been endangered by the dire malady which, for the last three years, has been furiously raging in their midst. Both merchants and private individuals are storing a good supply of grain and the bazaar rate, which in July last was very high, has since fallen.

The abovementioned committee of prevention against scarcity have so far been able to obtain only Rs. 500, a fact which is an index to the growing decadence of land-owners. Everywhere in this country people complain of want of money. All sources of income have been gradually dwindling into insignificance. Formerly owners of cocoanut estates were the richest here, but now, owing to keen competition of Zanzibar, Karwar, Manglore, etc., local cocoanuts have considerably fallen in price, Rs. 20 per mille being the maximum rate at present. Caju liquor has also had no market this year. I am informed that the Count of Mahem, a wealthy land-owner, has got in his go downs nealy 3,000 gallons of liquor for which there is no demand ! That the country is daily growing poor is also proved by the fact that the Govt. Gazette ("Boletine Official") inserts in each issue official notices, advertising public sale of properties of those that have failed to pay their dues to Government. Unless discipline and a sense of morality are introduced in all offices and private individuals curtail unnecessary expenses, the country cannot rise from the wretched condition it is lying in.

H.E. Lady Machado has already recovered from her illness and was present at a performance which took place, on 19th instant, at "Gremio Vasco da Gama."

As anticipated Capt. Soares Branco has been appointed Chief of Military Department. He was administrator of the district of Satary, where he conducted himself with such tact and prudence that, on 25th instant, a grand deputation of Ranes and Dessays from that district waited on the Governor-General, asking him to reinstate the Captain in his former post. I do not know what the Governor-General replied to them, but I may say that H. E. sent them away with an assurance that Captain Osorio, who has been appointed instead of Captain Branco, would be as kind to them as the one they were asking for.

The news that the plague has broken out in Oporto and Lisbon has caused much uneasiness here, both in official and commercial circles.

Regarding the school of book-keeping and commercial correspondence, to which I referred in my last letter, I am now informed that it will be conducted in Portuguese. If this be a fact, the school will be of little value. Young men require now-a-days to be trained in English correspondence and accounts so that they may easily find scope for the expansion of their activity in Africa, where English influence is predominant. Government contemplate establishing here an Industrial and Agricultural Bank, capital for which will be raised by public sale of properties belonging to churches, chapels and other similar institutions. Although the present time is not very favourable for floating such a scheme, I am inclined to believe that it will be welcomed by all that have the material prosperity of this country at heart.

It is rumoured that Mr. Bernardo Lorena, Treasurer-General, has applied for relief from his duties, an annual pension of Rs. 2,500 having to be granted him for having served Government for more than 25 years. Candidates for the vacant post are the Count of Ribandar, and Messrs. Carmo Vas and Fernando de Cunha the latter gentleman being most likely to obtain the appointment.

The total earnings of W. I. P. Ry. Coy.'s traffic were :—Rs. 7,513 during the week ending 5th instant, and Rs. 7,720 during the week ending 12th instant.

MUNICIPAL PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are perhaps aware that a very small majority of the permanent Municipal employes contribute to the Municipal Pension Fund at the rate of half an anna on every rupee of their pay; and others, whether high-paid or low-paid, remark against their name in the pay-sheet "Unwilling." What is the reason of this unwillingness? It is because that they have to forfeit the whole of their contribution if they happen to be dismissed from their service or resign it of their own accord; and the result is that many who have thus lost their employments are suffering from privation in their old age. As a remedy I suggest that the Corporation be pleased to institute a sort of general provident fund common to one and all of the Municipal servants, including temporary hands, by deducting from their pay a certain percentage and returning it at the termination of service with a certain rate of interest. As for example :—Deduction of 10 per cent. on salaries up to 20 ; Rs. 15 per cent. from Rs. 20 to 40 ; 20 per cent. from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 ; 25 per cent. from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. The rate of interest, say, at Rs. 2 per cent fixed.

This process will not only bind the employe to his post, but will also serve as a security for his honesty.—Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTION.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

FIRST general memorandum on the prospects of the cotton crop of the season 1899-1900 :—

Except in the Central Provinces the area sown is everywhere much smaller than the average, in the North-Western Provinces because there was too much rain at sowing time and elsewhere because there was not enough. The prospects of the crop may be said to be on the whole fair up to the present time, except in Berar, but the future is now dependent on the quantity and distribution of the rain to the end of next month. It is now anxiously looked for in all parts. In Bombay, where the area sown was 16 per cent less than the average, prospects have been improved, after the long drought, by the showers which fell about the middle of the month. In Berar the prolonged drought has seriously affected the crop which is now dependent on the weather. So is the crop in the Central Provinces, but there it has been able to stand the drought better than the plants in Berar. In Madras the sowing season had hardly begun when the report was made, and if rain were to fall, the average area might be sown. Rain is greatly needed. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab also the area sown is only about three quarters of the average, and rain it wanted in both provinces.

The provincial reports are summarised below : In the Punjab the area sown is estimated at 835,100 acres, which is about 22 per cent less than the average, but a larger proportion of irrigated land has been placed under the crop. The crop on irrigated lands is said to be in good condition. Prospects are on the whole satisfactory at present ; but rain is urgently needed in every district.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is reported to be about there-fourths of the average, and excessive rain has injured the crop Prospects may improve, however, if the conditions of the season should not become unfavourable.

In the Central Provinces the area is believed to be a little larger than the average. Though the long break in the rains in July has affected the crop in some places, a yield of 60 to 70 per cent of the average is expected in the Nagpur country, and a much better yield is expected elsewhere. The results, however, are dependent on the rain until the end of September.

In Berar the area sown is estimated to be 1,506,230 acres, or 13 per cent below the average. The season has been unfavourable, and the consequence of the prolonged drought in July is that the young crop is withering everywhere. The yield depends on the weather of the present month.

In Bombay the area sown in the Deccan, mostly in Khandesh, to which the report is limited, is estimated to be about 800,000 acres, which is 16 per cent smaller than the average. The drought has severely told on the young crop, but prospects have somewhat improved with the rain which fell about the middle of this month.

In Madras the area estimated to have been sown to the end of July was only about a fourth of the average, but the sowing season had hardly begun at the date of report. The season has been unfavourable, and more rain is needed everywhere.

In Burma the area sown in the principal cotton-growing districts of Upper Burma is estimated at 161,829 acres, this area being slightly smaller than the area sown last year. The season has not been favourable.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

(Concluded.)

TWO CLOSING SCENES.

THERE are but two more scenes in the life of Josephine, to which I would call the attention of my readers.

In the first, but a few short days after the agony of her casting-off, she stands in Notre Dame, side by side with the Emperor for the last time, while the *Te Deum* is sung in thanksgiving for the Peace of Vienna, and to commemorate the double anniversary of the Battle of Austerlitz, and of the Coronation. Yes, it is the anniversary of her coronation day, and they say she goes through it all with a smiling front ; but with her memories of that first crowning, when the people cried "*Vive Josephine ! Vive l'Imperatrice !*" and with the darkest hour of her life now upon her, what a day of anguish it must have been !

The other scene to which I refer is the last sad scene of all in her wedded life.

She is standing before the Imperial Council, in the presence of Napoleon, of all the members of the Bonaparte family, and of the principal officers of State. Napoleon has just finished his speech proclaiming the dissolution of the marriage. His voice has faltered when he spoke of the tender attachment of his beloved wife, his partner during fifteen years of happy union. He had crowned her with his own hands, he says, and he wishes her to retain the title, rank, and revenues of an Empress while she lives.

Then Josephine rises. But her limbs tremble so that she can scarcely stand, her eyes are so blinded with tears that she cannot read the paper she holds in her quivering fingers. She hands it to Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, who reads it for her as follows :

"With the permission of my dear and august consort, I declare that, being without hope of having children to supply the needs of his policy and of the interests of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion that has ever been given on earth. I possess all from his bounty ; his was the hand that crowned me, and from the height of this throne I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French people. I think I show sentiments of gratitude in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France, and which deprives it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man so evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will change nothing in the feelings of my heart. The Emperor will always have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy and by such great interests, has stricken his heart, but we both of us glory in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the country."

When the last words of her speech have been read, Napoleon advances to her and embraces her publicly. Then he leads her to Hortense and Eugene, and she falls, half fainting, into their arms.

LAST WORDS

And now my task is done, and all that remains is to place before my readers the masterly summing-up of Josephine's career and personality which M Masson gives at great length in the closing pages of his monumental "Imperatrice et Rein [illegible] gladly give it in full did space permit, for M. Masson the latest as he is the fullest and most faithful of all Josephine's innumerable biographers possesses to an eminent degree the peculiarly French gift of presenting a vivid and convincing "vue générale," of evoking clear and logical conclusions from the myriad facts he has marshalled in a lifetime devoted to his subject. I must content myself, however, with giving only the salient passages of his "Caractere de Josephine."

THE CHARACTER OF JOSEPHINE.

"Her character was kindly, her social tact quite remarkable," says Metternich. "Her judgment was sound, and her social gifts pronounced," adds Lavallette. And all the memoir-writers, one after another, without exception, agree in praising her affability, her tact, and—most of them add—her kindness. All of them, on the other hand, are unanimous in their low estimate of her intelligence. "Hers was a stunted mind," say both Lavallette and Metternich. "She had not a mind of the higher order," observes Meneval. As to the range and extent of Josephine's mind (continues M. Masson), we may well agree with her contemporaries. She assuredly lacked the instinct of good management no less than greatness or loftiness of aim. She was a spendthrift. Her mania for expenditure, her sheer inability to put her affairs in order, the yawning gulf of Malmaison, her jeweller's bills, her dressmaker's bills, her whole life, the most wildly extravagant life the whole world has known, suffice for a proof of this. In estimating at 25,000,000 francs the sum she lavished on caprice in the course of six years, we are well within the truth. But when a woman finds a lover ever ready to pay all debts she chooses to incur to what lengths will she not go ! Josephine realised the day-dreams of her girlhood. Her life was one of never reckoning, of never knowing the cost of things, of despising money, of seeing nothing but her desire of the moment, and of gratifying it. She was the reverse of a practical woman. To quote the Emperor's reproach : "She was not one to assure a livelihood for her grandchildren." But she played her own part. She manifested her own temperament. And these, says M. Masson, with cruel truth, were the part and the temperament of a courtesan.

While she always lacked that power of management found in the careful *Hausfrau*, she displayed over and over again, infinite skill in keeping for herself and by her side the loverhusband who, at every moment, tended to escape from her. She kept the Bonapartes in check, she conducted intrigues, she formed alliances, and throughout the siege she sustained for fourteen years, no one could teach her a ruse of self-defence, a scheme she did not know for making her sorties or springing her countermines to effect. She possessed, moreover, the supreme art of hiding her art, and preferred being deemed a fool to showing her hand.

She acquired, or, being a woman, received at birth a habit of dissimulation, which she brought into play on every opportunity. She was mistress, as Napoleon said, of the *negative*. "That," he said, "is her first impulse, her first word—*No*, and this *No* is not necessarily a lie ; it is simply a precaution, an act of self-defence." She makes no admissions, she never owns herself in the wrong. And with this weapon ever in use she was continually on her guard. In making use of it she displayed such skill that even such an observer as Beugnot could be so far deceived as to belaud her *sincerity*.

Indeed, with regard to whatever did not concern her position, she might well appear, and even be, sincere. What did it matter? It was simpler, pleasanter, and easier for her to be amiable to all than to manifest likes or dislikes for anyone. Even apart from the prudence necessitated by her mode of life, merely selfish consideration would impose this upon her. She had neither men friends nor women friends, neither kin nor child whom she would not readily sacrifice to her interest of the moment; but, at the same time, she was gracious to everybody, and all were charmed with her as they withdrew from her presence. No one could plumb the depths of her selfishness, but her particular form of selfishness appeared in the guise of affability and of tender sympathy. Everyone allowed himself to be deceived by it. She herself seemed to believe in it; and that was enough.

Selfishness, when a woman conceals it so well as to make the world think she has a heart, is at once the best and most powerful of weapons. In this, Josephine excelled. Her selfishness was so profound and so naively absorbing that she was unaware of it. Her dissimulation was so habitual as to call for no effort, and to come into play, as it were automatically. In fact, one could not expect anything better sincerity, which is a natural need and source of weakness with men, is never more than an appearance and a means of more effective deception with women of Josephine's type. One could not exact more from her, therefore than to make believe that she experienced certain emotions or feelings. If she gave the illusion that she did, it sufficed. Josephine convinced her husband and her children that she loved them, she convinced everybody that she was kind hearted, she convinced Beugnot that she was sincere. Is it not, queries M. Masson, I fear with his tongue in his cheek, as though she really were so?

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

She was a woman—at once the most civilised and the most primitive of women—without education without creed, without moral code, but endowed with the social sense, a sense she did not acquire, but which was innate, and warned her that her whole duty was to charm. From the very first she could enter a room, move and appear there as she ought, say the right thing to everybody, make distinctions, and gain every heart. Where did she learn this? At Martinique? At Panthemont? From Barras? Nowhere—it was a gift. It was thus that she was. That was her greatest accomplishment, perhaps her only one; with this social tact and natural amiability she saved everything for years. By it her moral nothingness was covered. Are there not many (says M. Masson, speaking of women of his own race, of course), who have risen from lower social depths, as untutored as Josephine in the canons of courtesy and of good breeding, who are nevertheless at home in the first drawing-room they enter, and even more at their ease there than if they had been borne in the purple?

Affability and tact, egoism and dismulation, these, were the social talents of Josephine. She had no others nor would she need to have them were she alwasy with Napoleon. For her, he was the indispensable guide and mentor. Whether colding or silent, he was there that was enough; she was careful of herself, she acted according to the rules he laid down, and, submitting to the yoke of etiquette herself, she constrained others to undergo it. She thus kept up her rank and her dignity, and rather through fear than through inclination, found herself on equal terms with her good fortune. But let Napoleon absent himself she at once forgets what she is, for what she once was; she goes back to her favourate gossips, amuses herself with idle chatter, takes part in practical jokes, laughs at daring stories puts up with the bad temper of those around her, delights in the cancans of her femmes "de chambre" falls back into her life of heretofore. Lacking Napoleon, she lacks everything, for of herself she never acquired one idea which could raise and keep her above other people. Hers is but a reflected dignity Her formal demeanour was only imposed upon her by her consciousness of her own interest, by the fear of losing her position.

VANITY OF VANITIES.

And what a burden this position was! What a struggle to win it, how constant an effort to retain it, and at bottom, what a wretched life! Take the chief joy it affords, of squandering money on the toilette, on jewels, and on Malmaison. It was but the gratification of vanity, it soon became a mere habit, and at what a cost? She had not a minute of peace or content. This woman, who yearned to stay at home, spent her life as an empress in tearing across Europe, in changing perpetually her surroundings and her horizon. There was ever one devouring anxiety, one exhausting worry. "What does *he* say? What does *he* think? What is *he* going to do?" If he departs, so does she. If he travels, she must travel. Does he stay at home, she remains also. For hours, for days, she is on the alert, awaiting the faintest rumour, trembling at the vaguest report. "Not to displease the master," not to give him any hold upon her, and meanwhile, to keep up a smiling front, to keep herself informed without seeming to do so, to eavesdrop unsuspected, to feel the menace of divorce ever hanging over her, to know that repudiation is inevitable, but to gain time, to keep staving off the catastrophe, and that for four long years—what a life

Yes, what a life! What torture for any other woman! But, such as it is, Josephine, by her temperament and by the makeshifts of her past life, is less affected by it, doubtless, than another would be who had led a settled life from girlhood, in even a mediocre station, if it were well-defined and stable. She was able, in the midst of the gravest anxieties, to toy with a jewel, a robe, a hat; she could be frivolus with her waiting-women, her maids-of-honour, her women visitors; she could look at her flowers, play with her pet aimals, invent puzzles, through it all. There was enough of the child in her to keep her amused in spite of herself, and to save her from entirely giving way to gloom. "Even after the divorce," says Bourrienne, "the coming of her dressmaker could always dry her tears." Her life was not a martyrdom, any more than her mind was a great mind on the one hand, or a wholly empty mind on the other. Her life was, amidst the most astounding good fortune—good fortune in which she counted for nothing but which fell to her out of the sky, without any effort of hers—her life was, as it were the apotheosis of the French woman, of her charms, her graces, her innate weaknesses, her lack of the virtues of the race.

Of the two women that Josephine was—the woman that she was when the Emperor was present, and the woman that she was when he was not—the latter is doubtless the real Josephine. She it is who was known to the merchants, the mummers, the waiting-women, the gardeners; she whom the Palace ladies and chamberlains saw, the woman of debts, the woman of whims, the woman of strange animal pets the woman who led the life of the most amazing of great courtesans, the woman who had the tastes, the habits, and the outlook of such. But as to the former woman the public, even at the Court could but guess at little phases of her character which they suspect, and about which they tell stories, which for the rest, redound to her goodness, her kindness, her womanly charm. *That* is the woman whom the public see, the woman who is yearning for reprieve, striving not to fall, not to be dismissed with cold thanks, and sent about her business yet so adroitly that no one perceived this perpetual effort, save in the last days, on the very eve of her fall. She was never unnatural or stilted, she never strained herself, she *was* what her place demanded.

HER SUPREME GIFT.

Thus she prevailed, because she was a woman, because, in her day, she might be said to personify, to incarnate, even to symbolise woman: not the woman of the home, or the woman of the sanctuary—the woman of chastity and of sacrifice, of duty and of abnegation—but the woman of old civilisations, the woman of the drawing-room and the boudoir, the woman who has learnt nothing, but who knows intuitively everything for her needs, the creature of luxury, of charm, of pleasure, who, by her defects still more than by her qualities, forms the bond of Society, gathers together its scattered members, establishes in it a sort of law of chivalry and of courtesy, and who, without apparent effort, passes from the sheepfold to the throne without being intoxicated by her good fortune or feeling the slightest constraint.

There we have the surreme gift—and how rare and distinguished it is!—of Josephine. While fully remembering what she was, and never seeking to impose upon anybody, she met every new situation on equal terms, and never appeared out of place. If she had her moments of uncertainty and of hesitation, when she arrived at the summit she was by nature so docile, so malleable, that, at a glance from the Emperor, she was equal to the occasion. Not one of her social acts—and how complicated, difficult and strange they were—not one ever provoked a smile; not one of her words in public but was in perfect keeping with circumstances, no costume of hers but provoked admiration. She had to reproach herself with no fault of taste, no lapse of tact, no single vulgarity of expression or of deportment. The woman was triumphant in her, the French woman, the creole woman, the woman who is entirely a woman of the world, and who needs to be nothing more, because in her day and generation she can be nothing better.

The end.

Mr. Clinton Dawkins, formerly one of Sir A. Milner's young men at the Treasury, writes a home paper, seems to be a favourite of fortune. Scarcely has he time to make his mark in the Council of the Governor-General of India—at a salary of several thousands a year—than he is offered a position in the firm of Junius Morgan and Co. (the same in which Mr. Peabody made his colossal fortune), which affords him "the potentialities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." Mr. Dawkins is of the family of the extinct Earls of Portmore. His father was a clerk in the Foreign Office, and his mother, a great beauty, *nee* Robartes, was allied to the Thellusson family. His sister is the wife of Lord Templemore. His mother's sister married Mr. Thomas Dent, of the well-known firm of Dent, Palmer, and Co., and he is thus first cousin of Sir Alfred Dent.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	29	3	31	75	36	77	32	01
Tuesday, Aug. 29th	00	0	00	1	00	3	00	00
Total	29	3	31	76	36	80	32	01
Total fall to Aug. 29th, 1898.	57	48	55	53	55	57	53	5
Total fall to Aug. 29th, 1897.	63	10	64	2	64	40	58	46

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	91	35
28th August, 1899	0	32
Total	91	68

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	1
Sunday, 27th August, 1899	0	33
Total	27	34
Total up to 27th August, 1898	37	34
Total up to 27th August, 1897	47	80

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. inches	29·771
Temperature of the Air degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	·721
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of wind*	WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	227
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·83
" " year	32·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Aug.	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—August 28.

10 p.m. .... 81·1

TUESDAY.—August 29.

6 a.m. .... 79·9
10 a.m. .... 83·6
2 p.m. .... 84·4
4 p.m. .... 84·8

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·629	E	4	105·1	79·1	62	...	5·24	—8·93
Sirsa	29·595	SE	6	108·3	81·1	41	...	2·12	—8·34
Delhi	29·622	E	5	96·7	78·0	74	..	10·94	—10·48
Agra	29·628	NW	5	94·5	80·4	72	...	21·24	—0·02
Cawnpore	29·602	NNE	3	92·3	76·1	95	4·33	39·2[illegible]	...
Allahabad	29·548	E	11	91·1	77·8	87	0·65	35·70	+7·14
Jhansi	29·637	ENE	3	90·2	76·6	91	0·46	27·74	—1·49
Jacobabad	29·605	E	4	109·3	76·1	65	...	0·00	—2·65
Karachi	29·714	W	12	90·9	79·2	87	...	0·08	—5·44
Jeypore	29·630	WSW	4	104·2	80·1	52	...	10·74	—10·66
Ajmere	29·656	W	8	101·4	83·0	56	...	8·39	—8·38
Deesa	29·731	W	12	99·6	79·5	67	...	1·15	—19·31
Ahmedabad	29·754	NW	4	98·2	79·1	61	...	3·63	...
Bhuj	29·736	WSW	16	96·3	75·[illegible]	73	...	0·69	—10·69
Jamnagar	29·756	SW	20	93·0	73·7	69	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·758	W	12	97·9	74·7	78	..	6·32	—16·51
Bhawnagar Para	29·763	SW	18	95·5	77·3	67	0·14	4·81	...
Veraval	29·773	W	11	86·1	79·3	79	...	4·71	...
Neemuch	29·685	WSW	11	98·0	74·5	78	0·15	10·53	—13·50
Indore	29·685	W	10	93·7	74·1	78	0·03	13·67	—8·97
Saugor	29·647	N	5	80·7	75·1	92	0·23	21·06	—14·32
Jubulpore	29·581	NW	2	80·4	73·1	91	1·31	36·25	—14·58
Hoshangabad	29·687	SW	1	89·7	74·2	91	1·80	19·22	—20·13
Khandwa	29·690	WNW	12	91·7	77·6	61	...	7·57	—13·87
Raipur	29·568	SW	9	81·3	73·6	92	0·26	20·57	—16·56
Nagpur	29·641	WNW	7	85·3	74·1	82	0·54	10·22	—22·57
Amraoti	29·691	WSW	11	86·1	73·3	80	0·05	9·92	—13·82
Akola	29·696	WNW	15	93·9	75·8	63	0·03	7·57	—15·60
Surat	29·777	W	6	91·2	78·1	71	...	17·92	—17·85
Malegaon	29·748	WNW	13	97·4	73·1	68	...	4·56	—8·58
Bombay	29·824	W	11	86·5	78·9	73	0·01	30·37	—23·57
Poona	29·840	WNW	17	83·1	65·4	64	...	6·73	—7·87
Ahmednagar	29·789	W	12	91·4	68·9	67	...	5·97	..
Aurangabad	...	WSW	...	91·8	68·7	74	...	9·39	...
Sholapur	29·796	WNW	17	91·7	71·5	54	...	3·04	—12·75
Ratnagiri	29·831	WNW	4	83·4	75·9	78	0·09	48·82	—41·16
Belgaum	29·833	W	25	74·8	64·8	90	0·16	17·35	—13·88
Goa	29·852	SE	6	82·1	74·[illegible]	95	0·63	42·45	...
Karwar	29·865	Calm	[illegible]	81·7	73·5	88	1·02	53·1[illegible]	—15·70
Mangalore	29·822	ENE	3	84·3	73·[illegible]	87	0·26	60·99	—30·1[illegible]
Calicut	29·896	Calm	4	85·3	74·0	87	..	59·48	—18·54
Cochin	29·907	NNE	...	89·5	74·7	90	..	43·84	—18·75
Bangalore	29·829	W	14	81·3	64·8	76	...	3·18	—10·36
Secunderabad	29·744	WNW	7	79·6	72·5	74	0·05	10·30	—8·79
Masulipatam	29·711	WNW	9	87·5	77·1	77	0·05	7·18	—10·68
Bellary	29·822	W	13	92·2	74·7	58	...	2·83	—3·39
Cuddapah	29·795	NW	M	97·1	80·9	64	0·01	2·86	—1·04
Madras	29·782	W	8	92·0	80·0	60	..	7·18	—3·03
Coimbatore	29·846	WSW	10	80·9	71·1	53	...	0·78	—2·95
Trichinopoly	29·815	WNW	9	101·6	77·3	51	...	1·84	—5·57
Negapatam	29·810	W	8	90·0	78·9	61	...	3·67	—3·93
Colombo	29·910	SW	8	89·0	78·0	79	...	10·91	—5·74
Aden	29·813	E	19	85·8	80·5	86	...	0·02	—0·18

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·00 (31·35); G. T. H., 0·01 (32·47); St. G. H., 0·03 (33·06); C. P., 0·01 (30·37.)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Allahabad, the pressure has changed by small amounts all over the country. Readings are lowest at and about Raipur and Allahabad, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds in the Central and North-West Provinces are cyclonic, while they are easterly on the Malabar Coast, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagar and Bangalore, and 18 at Sholapur and Indore.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 15° in excess of the normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Surat, Melegaon, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Nagapatam, and the minimum 5° to 9° in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bengalore.

Humidity shows a general increase in the North-West Provinces, and the skies are partially clouded in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Cawnpore (4·33"), over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·80"), Jubbulpore (1·31") and Karwar (1·02"), about three-quarters of an inch at Goa, about half an inch at Jhansi and Nagpur, about a quarter of an inch at Saugor, Raipur and Mangalore, and from 1 to 16 cents at Allahabad, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Indore, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah.

The centre of the small depression noticed in yesterday's report lies somewhere to the east of Jubulpore, where the abnormal deffciency amounts to about a tenth. The winds are cyclonic round about the depression and the weather conditions are favourable for rain in Berar the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India. The weather is somewhat favourable for general rain in light or moderate showers along the Coast from Mangalore or Karwar to Bombay, and for local showers at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. As far as can be judged from the pressure changes the small depression noted above shows a tendency to move in a north-north-westerly direction, but it is so very small and insignificant that its further course is uncertain.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Tuesday.—Pressure has fallen briskly in Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and slightly in Upper Burma. It is steady or has risen slightly elsewhere. The depression has moved in a north-westerly direction and is now lying over the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Central India and the North-Western Provinces and is central to north-west of Sambalpur. It is a depression of feeble intensity, but has given light to moderate general rain in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. Cawnpore has received four inches, Sutna two-and-a-half, Hoshangabad and Nowgong two inches, and Pachmarhi and Jubbulpore one inch. Showers have fallen in the West Coast and North Madras, and light to moderate rain in Burma and North-East India. Raichur and Coconada have received nearly one inch. The temperature is falling in the areas of rainfall and is now normal in the North-Western and Central Provinces, Mysore and on the Madras Coast. The depression will probably continue to advance in a north-westerly direction and give favourable rain in the central parts of the country, the western districts of the N.-W. Provinces, and possibly in East Rajputana and South-East Punjab.

JAMBUSAR.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Jambusar was held on the 25th August, in the Municipal hall, under the presidency of Mr. H. L. Paiabi, Assistant Collector and President of the Municipality, to consider what steps should be taken to relieve the poor people from the distress caused by famine and high prices of grain. It was unanimously resolved to open a grain shop at Jambusar to sell grain at reduced rates to the poor people, and for that purpose a fund was started. Mr. Paiabi having subscribed Rs. 100, the fund was raised to Rs.2,800 on the spot by the Shettias and other people of the town. Great interest was taken in this matter by Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhai and Rao Saheb Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi, and subscriptions are still being received. In accordance with that resolution, a grain shop was opened from the 27th instant at Jambusar, where grain is sold at thirty-two pounds per rupee.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The weekly official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops reads as under:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 19th August.—The rainfall of the week was moderate in South Canara and parts of the Circars, but elsewhere there were only light or scattered showers. The water-supply is fair under large irrigation works, but insufficient in the Cauvery. Extensive sowings have been made during the last ten days in the Deccan where some useful showers fell in parts on the 21st instant. Some sowings have also been made in the Circars, but elsewhere cultivation is much retarded. The standing crops in the Circars are generally fair, they have improved in the Deccan, but are fading in many places elsewhere. Good rain is urgently required everywhere, both for sowing and the standing crops. Harvesting of crops in small areas continues with a moderate outturn. Pasturage is generally scanty, but fodder is available in most places. Prices generally shew an upward tendency.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 23rd August.—Rain fell in all districts of the Presidency Proper, excepting Kathiawar. The fall was moderate in the Konkan, but insufficient in parts for furthering transplanting operations. Over an inch was recorded in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, and Belgaum, which has proved beneficial to the crops. Elsewhere the rainfall was slight. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere to save the withering crops or to renew agricultural operations. The standing crops have been injured by insects or dust-storms in three talukas of Karachi and by rats in one of Dharwar. Preparations for the late crops are in progress in three talukas of Sholapur. The river is low in Sind and crops are suffering in parts of Hyderabad from a deficiency of water. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, and Nasik, and is getting dearer in Sholapur, Satara, and Belgaum. Agricultural stock is in fair condition. Prices have risen in twelve districts, fallen in three, and are stationary elsewhere.

BENGAL.

For week ending 21st August.—During the last week rain has fallen in every district, but while it has been excessive in Bihar and North and East Bengal, it has been scanty in Orissa and the Chota Nagpur division. In Bihar all chance of a fair autumn harvest has disappeared. The rice crop is progressing well everywhere, save in Orissa, and the report from the 24-Parganas is more favourable than that for last week. In the Khondmals the deficiency in the rainfall has caused serious anxiety. Early rice is being harvested and jute is being cut. The price of rice has not materially changed since last week.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 23rd August.—Rain fell throughout the Provinces during the week. The falls were heavy in the Himalayan, North, Central, Central Submontane, South Oudh, South-Eastern and Eastern-Submontane districts, being somewhat excessive in the latter. Elsewhere the falls have been light, especially in the Western-Submontane and Doab districts where more rain is much needed. The crops have been benefited generally by the rain, but have suffered in many districts from the long break. In Muttra the maize crop is reported to have been lost, in Azamgarh the prospects of the early autumn crops are said to be gloomy, and in Gorakhpur continued damage, from excessive rain, is reported in low-lying lands. Generally prospects have greatly improved. The standing crops are doing fairly, and irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Transplantation of rice is in progress and early crops are being reaped in places. Supplies and fodder are abundant. With few exceptions prices are stationary or falling.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 23rd August.—Rain fell all over the Province during the week. Sowing of the autumn crops is still going on, and ploughing for the spring crops continues in Jullunder. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported average, but crops have commenced to suffer in several districts for want of sufficient rain. Prospects are not favourable in Delhi and some other districts. Water is insufficient in the Gajuhatta canal of the Mooltan district. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops and allowed further sowings of autumn crops in certain districts, but more rain is still urgently wanted. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot, and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. Prices—especially of wheat—are falling in Sialkot, are unchanged in Ferozepore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, and are rising elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 14 to 19 1-4, barley 25 to 26, gram 15 1-2 to 21, maize 20 to 27, great millet 18, bulrush-millet 14 to 23, and rice 12 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 22nd August.—The rainfall of the week has been very scanty, except in Damoh, where 3 inches were recorded. Narsinghpur, Raipur and Balaghat received about half-an-inch each, but elsewhere the rainfall has been insufficient or *nil*. Since the close of the week nearly 6 1-2 inches of rain fell at Bilaspur and general rain varying from 1-2 to 1 1-2 inches in Chanda. The autumn crops, other than rice, are generally in fair to good condition, but will deteriorate soon unless good rain is received. Of the rice districts, in Sambalpur prospects are good and the rainfall since the end of the week in Bilaspur should, if general, assure a fair crop. In Raipur there has been considerable deterioration of the crop, and the outlook is very gloomy in three tahsils. In Chanda, Bhandara and Bhalaghat, where rice is largely transplanted, about half the rice crop may be saved by early and heavy rain. Village relief will be required very soon in the affected districts and is already being organised. Preparation of land for the spring crops is being vigorously carried on and in parts of Raipur land, on which rice has already failed, is also being ploughed up for this purpose. Further sowings, where not completed in Betul and Wardha, are retarded for want of rain. The numbers in receipt of village relief are—Saugor 5,359, Damoh 2,183, and Bilaspur 1,780, but this relief is unconnected with the present drought. Fodder and water are reported to be scarce in Nimar, Chhindwara, the Nagpur country, and Hoshangabad. Government forests have been opened to free grazing where necessary. Prices are rising rapidly and the rise is very marked in Mandla, Seoni, Betul, and Nimar. In the last named district juar, of which the price has risen at a bound from 20 to 13 1-2 seers, is being largely exported to Rajputana and Guzerat. The cheapest prices are—wheat 15, gram 22, rice 17 1-2, and juar 20 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 10, gram 13, rice 9, and juar 13 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the cheapest staple in any district is 11 1-4 seers (rice) in Bhandara and Chanda.

BURMA.

For week ending 19th August.—In Lower Burma ploughing and sowing are almost completed, but transplanting operations are still going on. Prospects are good. In Upper Burma sowing and transplanting of the wet weather paddy crop continue. Early paddy is being reaped in Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. Reaping of early sesamum and sowing of the later upland crops are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good. The yield of the early sesamum crop has been very poor in the Mahlaing township of the Meiktila district. More rain is wanted in the Tagaung sub-division of the Ruby Mines district and very urgently in parts of the Shwebo and Yeu sub-divisions of Shwebo. The withering crops in Myingyan have revived in parts. The price of paddy has risen in Amherst, Pakokku, and Myingyan and fallen in Pegu, Prome and Thongwa.

ASSAM.

For week ending 22nd August.—The weather is hot and rainy. Transplanting of late and reaping of early rice and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good; but more sun is needed in Sylhet. Late rice has been damaged by floods in parts of Sylhet and Sibsagar. Cutting of jute has commenced in Goalpara. Prospects are fair. Fodder is scarce in places owing to floods. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Dhubri, and Gauhati 16; Sylhet 24; Tezpur, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 22nd August.—Mysore: Rainfall—11 cents in the Civil and Military station and fair rain in parts of Kadur and Shimoga. The standing crops in all districts are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in the Mysore district. Ragi ("Eleusine coracana") has been sown in parts of Tumkur and Chitaldroog. Fodder is reported scarce in Hassan, Mysore, and parts of Kadur. Coorg: Rainfall during the week—47 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. More rain is much required. The prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 23rd August.—Berar: Average rainfall during the week—66 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. Crops are reported to be in a better condition, but the want of rain is being keenly felt. Preparation of land for the winter crop is in progress. Sowings are withheld in places. Weeding continues. Fodder and water are deficient. The price of jowar shows a tendency to rise. Hyderabad: Rainfall during the week—50 cents. The sowing of the autumn crop continues in parts, but more rain is urgently wanted. Hot weather rice sowings have been suspended for want of water in tanks. Fields are being prepared for spring sowings. Pasturage and water for cattle are getting scarce. Prices of grain are steady. Prices—wheat 8 3-4, coarse rice 8 2-3, and jowari 18 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 23rd August.—Good rain fell during the week in Bundelkhand, partial to slight in other Agencies, and none in Gwalior. The amount received has been insufficient in most Agencies, especially in Bhopawar. The standing crops are in bad condition in Gwalior and Malwa; they are withering in Bhopawar, but are fair to good elsewhere. Pasturage is bad in Malwa, withering in Bhopawar, and fair to good in other Agencies. Prices are rising in all Agencies.

RAJPUTANA.

For week 23rd August.—No rain fell during the week. Throughout Rajputana operations are at a standstill and barani crops are withering for want of rain. Cattle are generally deteriorating. Fodder is very scarce. Prices are rising in twelve States and are steady elsewhere. 3,643 persons emigrated from Marwar, 82 from Ajmere, and 1,007 from Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Ajmere-Merwara to date numbers—7,785. The numbers employed on relief works were—Marwar 8,566 and Merwara 20,856. On ordinary works—Merwara 85 and on gratuitous relief 481. Prices—Marwar 11 1-2, Ajmere 13 1-2, and Beawar 14 6-7 seers per rupee. Prospects are generally the same as reported last week.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 22nd August.—Rain fell during the week. The weather is now fine. Prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 23rd August.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are rising. Prices—wheat from 16 to 19 and maize 23 to 27 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

NEPAL.

For week ending 19th August.—Rainfall—4·27 inches. The weather is wet and gloomy. Some sunshine would benefit the upland crops. Indian-corn is being gathered. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	6	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0		9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	25
Total	8	22	112
Total plague deaths to date	47,419	41,528	
Same date last year	5	3	105

INOCULATION OF THE COLABA LAND COMPANY, MILL-HANDS.

As arranged between Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary of the mill and Mr. Rughunathrao Babasaheb Malap, the mill contractor, and Mr. W. D. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Captain Lock, the district plague officer. A. Ward, 68 persons including Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans, male, female, and children were inoculated on Sunday morning by Major Bannerman. Mr. Camaji and Ramji Vithoji and Colah were first inoculated, thereby inspiring confidence in the rest. This week a large number of mill-hands and others will be inoculated. Thanks are due to Mr. Camaji and Mr. Rughunathrao Babasaheb Malap for their disinterested work in this behalf.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 25th August, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	77	62
Karachi	2	2
Poona (including Cantonment)	1,401	1,062
Plague among Europeans at Poona	12	2
Districts.		
Kaira	45	27
Broach	21	19
Surat	103	73
Thana	79	61
Khandeish	40	25
Nasik	600	463
Poona (excluding City)	282	204
Satara	320	222
Sholapur	16	13
Ahmednagar	108	86
Kolaba	2	2
Ratnagiri	21	14
Belgaum	651	475
Dharwar	177	134
Bijapur	116	97
Kanara	0	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	66	48
Shikarpur	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	635	489
Cutch	41	31
Rewa Kantha	14	14
Savantvadi	1	1
Baroda territory	30	25
Janjira	7	7
Aundh	7	7
Bhor	2	5
Savanur	11	8
Total	4,899	3,684
Week ending August 18	4,508	3,431
Total to date	289,214	228,123

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Karachi (excluding City,) Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Sachin, and Atalkot were free during the week.

PLAGUE NURSING IN INDIA.

In the *Hospital* "a Sister" thus recounts her experience of plague nursing in Bombay and Karachi:—

After spending a short time at the hotel to enjoy a little rest and holiday, four of us received orders to proceed to the European plague camp which had very quickly been rebuilt. Here I was placed in charge, and I must confess our work there was very hard. We began by taking in a few convalescent plague cases, but very soon others began to come in, and we became very busy. To nurse Europeans required a great deal more time and trouble than nursing the natives, as, of course, we could not let the latter do as much for our English patients as they could so well do for each other. Consequently, our work was infinitely more trying. We also greatly felt the heat in Bombay. The sun all day was burning hot, and there was not much shelter in the camp. The plague amongst the Europeans only lasted a short time, and counting all the cases I do not think we had more than twenty-eight or thirty of which we must have lost eight. Most of the Europeans had a fairly mild form of the disease, but those who died of it suffered as acutely as any native plague case I have ever seen. The majority of the fatal ones were either of the pneumonic form or had acute cerebral trouble, and in one instance a small child of three had the parotid glands involved. Plague is said to be carried from house to house by rats, and an instance of this may be seen in the following case. Strange to say that seven of our European plague cases came from one house, three of them proving fatal, and, on the place being thoroughly examined, dead rats were discovered to be in the flooring, and there is no doubt this must have been the cause of it. Owing to the recent fire all the hospital linen and property had been burnt, and as at that time there were very few cases it was not thought necessary to go to the expense of getting more than was absolutely needed, so that when we took charge of the camp and fresh cases began to arrive, we had by no means a good stock of things, and had to get them with great difficulty as quickly as possible. Just as everything was again in fairly good working order no further cases appeared, so the camp was left in charge of two nurses, and we received urgent orders to proceed to Karachi, where, if anything, plague was raging worse than at Bombay. Considering the size of the place the epidemic was truly awful, and here again we had to deal with a very strange set of people, whose manners and language were still more hard to understand. The Karachi Hospital, which was built of stone, was given over for plague cases; the centre part was double-storied and the nurses occupied the room-upstairs. In a very short time it was plainly seen that it was not nearly large enough to hold the number of patients who came pouring in. Accordingly, all round the grounds, sheds of matting and bamboo were quickly erected, and very soon every ward and every shed was full. The plague authorities arranged that no nurses should be kept on duty night or day for longer than eight hours, which was very thoughtful of them. Even then it was very trying work, and we found that, owing to the noise, heat, and light, it was no easy task for those on night duty to be able to get sufficient sleep in the daytime. In Karachi we again experienced the usual difficulty of overcoming the prejudices of the people, and we had the same discouraging treatment when we were so anxious to do our very best for them. Indeed, I have often said, and firmly believe, that some of our patients died of "high caste." This sounds strange, but so much that we actually had to do for them was strictly against their religion and in some cases I myself have seen natives drawing away and hiding their food in case of our shadow falling across it! It was not until after some little time, when they saw other patients in the wards being nursed and looked after, that they began to believe in us. Later on, in my own experience of nursing, I found that we managed in the end to win them over completely, and not merely did they allow us to do what was necessary for them, but they liked and respected us. Indeed, they would often take their nourishment from the nurses when they refused it from their own people, and were always grateful for any trouble we took in respect of them. Instead of being received with looks of dislike and distrust, they began to look forward to seeing us, and it was quite a pleasure to visit our wards and to be met with looks of absolute trust, affection, and friendliness. It was worth all the trouble and sacrifice of which we were capable to see the true delight on the faces of those in the convalescent wards. Poor souls! they had, many of them passed through terrible suffering, and had been very near "the gate of death." I have often been asked if the natives appreciated our nursing them and if they were grateful for all that was done. Well according to my previous account as to the way they behaved, it appears they were anything but nice; but, after all, there was every excuse for them at first, and if they rebelled it was only on account of their religion, which, perhaps, may be a mistaken one, but nevertheless they are more true to it than many a so-called Christian. In order to make the natives happier and to let them see the treatment of the cases in the hospitals, it was arranged that each patient might have one relative at hand who could come and see them whenever they liked, and sheds were built close by for the accommodation of these people. In many instances they stayed with their relatives until the end, Government providing them with free quarters and food. This had to be done to quell the fears of the people, and although there was a grave risk of thus spreading the disease, yet at the same time it was hard to completely isolate the patients when there was every chance of their not recovering. Moreover, it was a great comfort for the natives to feel that they could see their own sick folk and watch beside them if they so wished, and I think it was a very wise as well as a very kind arrangement. The natives do not appear to fear death in the least, and I have been often struck at their marvellous composure. Their patience and endurance in sickness is also truly wonderful, and it was pathetic often to see them pretending to feel better and to say they were "*atcha*," which means "well," just to please us. Plague nursing was one of the saddest experiences I have ever known, as it was a daily lesson to us of suffering patiently and bravely borne. Yet, in spite of all its drawbacks, disappointments, and sadness, it was one of the years of my life I shall always look back upon with true pleasure.

THE MUTINY IN THE GUERNSEY MILITIA.

The 2nd (North) Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, a large number of whose members recently acted in a mutinous manner by refusing to drill under the direction of their adjutant, is, it is understood, to be punished in a drastic manner for its outburst. The regiment is, it is said, to be completely disbanded, and a notification to this effect will shortly appear in the *London Gazette*. The adjutant, who had for some reason become obnoxious to the men, will presumably return to his duty with the Royal Marines; but the other officers of the corps will, of course, be disbanded with the regiment. There will still remain serving in Guernsey of the local Militia, the Artillery Regt., the 1st (East) Regt., and the 3rd (South) Regt. of Light Inf.; and it is possible that some of the members of the disbanded regiment may be absorbed into one of the remaining corps, which will probably be increased, so that the numbers of the garrison may not be diminished, and in order to employ the number of Militiamen annually raised in the island on a system more nearly akin to conscription than is that of the English Militia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Yorra, 2,081 tons, Captain Bogliano, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with the same bottom cargo from China and Japan and passengers.

The Hansa Line s s Johannesberger, 1,846 tons, Captain H Moller, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with the same bottom and general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Ingle, Mr Ramswamy Ramchunder, and 130 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Bisagno, Captain D Mackenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Genoa:—Mr Alberto Trisco, Mr S S Batra, Mr Jos Baptista, Mr Federico Naria, Mr and Mrs Giuseppina Agestino, and 6 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 28th August, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Blake and infant, Mr A D Brown, Mrs Cahill and child, Mr B Mengraly, Mr Narayen Gokale, and 224 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F W Vibert, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ahmed Gulamhoosein, Mr A D Billimoria, Revd and Mrs J D Ozanne, and Mr and Mrs Prideaux.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Bisagno s Kola s	Maganzini Robertson	Genoa, Aug. 7. Karachi, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Afghan s Dwarka s Johannesberger s	Tenlon Livingstone Moller	Calcutta. Karachi, &c. Hamburg, &c.

The steamer Coromandel, Captain Vibert, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Kagoshima Maru, for China and Japan.
" Sirdhana, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.

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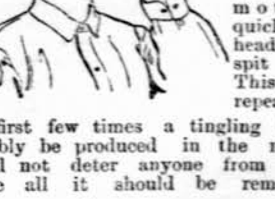
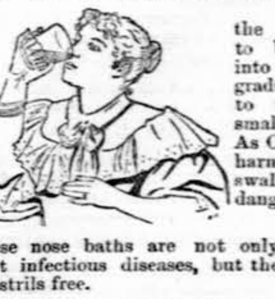
Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
AND AN
EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times



The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.



These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Examination and Certificate 10
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WRITERS AND READERS.

THE widow and son of Marcus Clarke, the Australian novelist, are now in London. They bring with them a number of writings by the author of "For the Term of His Natural Life." Their purpose is to arrange for the publication of these, which consist mostly of short stories and an unfinished novel. It is entitled "Felix and Felicitas," and is thought to represent Marcus Clarke's best work. Altogether there is probably material for two volumes.

Dr. Francis Gasquet, a prominent figure in the Roman Catholic Church in England, is seeing a new book through the press. It resembles previous works by him in being an intimate historical study of a given English period. That period is the eve of the Reformation, and what Father Gasquet aims at is this—to picture, as they then were, the religious life and thougt of the English people. The book is in no sense controversial, and indeed, the literature of the time is a large theme of study. Mr. Nimmo will publish the volume early in the autumn.

It is thought by Messrs. Chatto that Mr. Swinburne's new play, "Rosamund," will be ready during September. Nearly forty years ago Mr. Swinburne wrote a drama of which the subject was "Rosamond," so frequent a character in English verse. She, of course, was the "Fair Rosamond," beloved of King Henry II. The "Rosamond" of the coming play is different altogether, the word simply denoting one of the characters. Admirers of Mr. Swinburne may care to know that his most popular verse, by the test of circulation, is the first series of "Poems and Ballads," and "Songs Before Sunrise."

Towards the end of September Mr. Nimmo will publish the English translation of a notable book about Spain. It is by Josef Israels, the great Dutch painter, now over eighty years of age, but still very active. His art is as familiar in America as it is here, and, indeed, it is said that any painting by him will fetch £1,000. Just before the Spanish-American war, the famous Dutchman made a nine months' tour of Spain. The result was this work, in which, by word and picture, he gives his impressions of the country and the people. He studies both as an artist.

Mr. Austin Dobson has written a long introduction to the edition of "Peg Woffington" which Mr. Hugh Thomson is illustrating for Mr. Allen. The book will appeal specially to the Christmas sale, and great pains are being taken to make it beautiful generally. There will be no fewer than seventy illustrations, many of them full page, besides initials and the cover design. Needless to recall, the actual Peg Woffington was an Irish actress, the daughter of a bricklayer. She played in the 'Beggars' Opera" when only twelve years of age, and later made a stir in London.

A large work dealing with Church dedications in England is announced by Messrs. Skeffington. It is the outcome of years of research by Miss Frances Arnold-Forster, the sister of Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P. "There is," she remarks, "a great deal of hidden history, and a great deal of theology, and a great many small personal experiences and opinions underlying the thirteen centuries of our English Church dedications." It is the special aim of her book to bring to the surface some of this hidden history, and to show what deep and varied interest attaches to the names of our churches. Every separate dedication name found in England is dealt with—six hundred in all.

No detective story has had a greater sale than "The Leavenworth Case," which lifted its author, Miss Anna Katharine Green, into fame. She is an American lady, now Mrs. Charles Rohlfs, who is also known in a personal way here by reason of visits. She has a new story, called "Agatha Webb," ready for publication on both sides of the Atlantic. The scene of it is laid in a staid New England village not far from Boston. A reading personage of the village comes to a violent death, and the story lies in the tracing out of how this happened. With the plot there goes a love tale.

Mr. Nimmo has just brought out the last volume of his three-and-sixpenny issue of the Border Waverley. For the sale of it in complete sets he is adopting a special binding—blue cloth, flat backs, and gilt tops. Mr. Nimmo agrees with other experienced people in saying that Scott is the most popular of all our authors. He thinks the simplest proof of this is that there are more editions of Scott in the market than of any other author. The fashion of buying complete editions of a writer is less prevalent than it once was, but the Waverley novels maintain their position in that respect.

Mr. Arnold will shortly publish a new novel by Miss Cholmondeley, whose story "Diana Tempest" made such a hit some years ago.—Messrs. Chambers will this autumn publish stories by Mrs. Meade, Mrs Molesworth, the late Mrs. Marshall, and Mr. George Manville Fenn. Mr. Heinemann will shortly have ready Mr. E. F. Benson's story, "Mammon and Co." Judging by the title, it no doubt deals the world of finance.—"The Red Men of the Dusk" is a story by Mr. John Finnemore which Messrs. Pearson are to publish. It refers to the period just before the Commonwealth.—Messrs. Jarrold announce a romance of French Canada by Mr. William Kirby. It is entitled "The Golden Dog"—They are also publishing "Wayfarers All," another story by Leslie Keith.

Mr. Heinemann hopes to publish about the 16th Mr. Lionel Decle's volume on French military life, and Mr. Arnold White's book on "The Modern Jew."—Mr. Andrew Lang is now revising the proofs of his prose rendering of "The Homeric Hymns." The book may be expected next month. It will be finely illustrated.—"Rembrandt," by Mr. Malcolm Bell, will probably be the first volume to appear in Bell's series on the great masters in painting and sculpture. Lord Strathcona has written an introduction for the history of the Hudson Bay Company, on which Mr. Beckles Wilson has been engaged. Messrs. Bell have in the press a work by Mr. Herbert P. Horne on "The Art of Botticelli." It has forty photogravure plates, and is being printed on hand-made paper in a limited edition.

Canon Pennington, whose death was announced a few days ago, was brimful of reminiscences, many of which reached into the earlier years of the century. He could talk most pleasantly and instructively of the religious changes he had witnessed in his long life. Books, he said, and especially novels, were as industriously logrolled in the thirties as in the nineties. He had some good stories about Bishop Blomfield, whose advice was: "When you come to a man of business, keep to your business, finish your business, and go about your business." Hostile to the secular principle upon which University College was founded in 1827, the Bishop naturally advocated the foundation of King's. His aim was to "erect the shrine of science and literature within the precincts of the Sanctuary." If Bishop Blomfied were alive now he would be a sturdy supporter of the proposal to establish a Theological Chair in the new University of London.

The names of Sir Mortimer Durand and his brother Colonel Durand are closely connected with the history of the Indian North-Western border. Sir Mortimer's mission to Cabul in 1893 was a potent influence in the frontier "making" process, which is the subject of a book written by Colonel Durand, and to be published soon by Mr. Murray. At the time of his brother's mission, the Colonel was the Viceroy's representative in Gilgit, the locality which, with that of Chitral, forms the most northern limit of India's frontier defences. Since 1880, when the existing stage of frontier history began, the most interesting event has been the conference at Rawal Pindi between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer.

In his biography of the Hindu sage Ramakrishna, Professor Max Muller gave it to be understood that he intended to publish a volume of his reminiscences of his Indian friends. The Ramakrishna volume is one of the most popular the Professor has ever written. And now it is to be followed by the work to which we have just referred. It is a pity, for the sake of his subject, that Professor Max Muller does not know India as he knows Southern and South-Eastern Europe. With such knowledge he might have given us pictures of Eastern life as charming as those which he has drawn of old-fashioned Germany in his "Auld Lang Syne." Still, without that, his "Ramakrishna" is steeped in the Eastern atmosphere, and leads its readers to expect that the new work will be attractive.

Just a hundred years ago—1799—Pestalozzi started, at Stanz, by the Lake of Lucerne, the first public institution of which the modern kindergarten schools are the successors. It was not the reformer's absolutely first venture of the kind. His first was tried in 1774, with poor children whom he taught privately in his own house. It failed, but for reasons which had nothing to do with the worth, or the reverse, of the new method. From Stanz, Pestalozzi removed to Iverdun, where he was visited by Froebel in 1807. Froebel's share in propagating the new educational idea is known to everybody. One or two more dates, Pestalozzi, born in 1746, was sixteen years old at the publication of Rousseau's "Emile," the work which inaugurated the modern educational movement, and for defending which Pestalozzi was imprisoned by the Cantonal Council of Berne.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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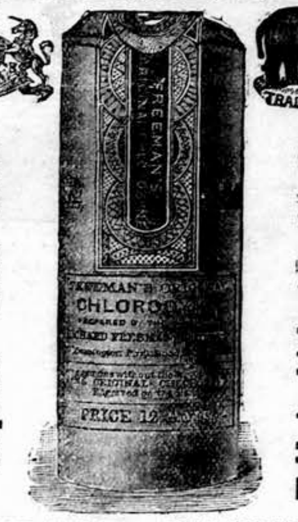

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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London, W. C.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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The A1 Smoke
For Absolute Purity & Fragrance
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF THE FIRM OF SHA CULLIANDASS KIRPARAM & SHA HARRIVALABHDASS CULLIANDASS.

Suit No. 570 of 1891.

Sha Narondass Culliandass
vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivalabhdass and others.

Under instructions from L. N. Banajee, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remaining very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire and other kinds of jewellery.

1 very valuable "Champakali"-shape necklace, set with brilliants of first quality (old mine).
1 large pearl button, weighing about 100 chows.
1 very valuable "Veni," set with brilliants.
1 very valuable "Katack" (head ornament), set with rubies, brilliants, and emeralds.
1 very valuable "Nagfen," set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.
1 very valuable diamond "Serpej" (head ornament).
1 very valuable moonstone ring of the 1st quality.
A lot of very valuable rings, set with diamonds, rubies, sapphire, &c., diamond earrings and pins, pearl, satlala and kanthis, &c., &c., too numerous to describe.
The property of another gentleman—
1 open face gentleman hunting keyless watch by "Dent."
The above is now on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, loose grain in heaps, cotton seeds in bags, bagging in bundles, sundry articles, &c.

UNRESERVED SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHOWPATI, FACING THE SEA, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Hajee Hassam Hajee Abdoola, and on account and risk of the legal representative of the late Mr. Tulock chund Maneckchand, the following:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold and pension tax land or ground, situate at Chowpaty, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,576 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage to be used in common and beyond that by the property of Mahomed Sayed bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the west partly by the property of Jamsetji Framji Polishwalla and partly by the properties hereunder 2ndly and 3rdly described, on or towards the north by the properties of Suleman Haji Vyadina and Oomer Jamal, and on or towards the south by the property of Tullockchand Maneckchand, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 86 and 107, new Nos. A-744 and A-871, old Survey No. 179, and new Survey No. 2-7997.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the east of Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the west by the footpath separating the property under description from the Queen's Road, on or towards the north by the property of Jamsetji Framji Polishwalla, and on or towards the south by the property hereinafter 3rdly described, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. A-16876, new Survey No. 5-8005.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the east of Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of Tullockchund Maneckchund, on or towards the west by the footpath separating the property under description from the Queen's Road, on or towards the north by the property herein before secondly described, and on or towards the south by the property of Tullockchund Maneckchund, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. E. 16876, and new Survey No. 98,005.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES, ALSO 2 ARAB HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

1 handsome, strong, light, English-built square landau by "Dunstan."
1 handsome, strong, boat-shaped landau by Hill and Son.
1 handsome, strong, English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order, by "Laurie and Marner."
1 handsome, strong, light English-built brougham, with open quarters and rubber tyred wheels, by "Laurie and Marner," nearly new.
1 handsome, strong, light boat-shaped landau by "Kesterton."
1 handsome, strong, English-built, light victoria on C-Spring by "Kesterton."
1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted square brougham in very good order.
1 handsome, strong, second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful iron grey Arab horse, 15 hands, about 6 years old, quiet in harness.
1 do. do. do. pony, 13-3, goes in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFES.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1	double door Chubb's lock	fire and	thief proof iron safe	40 inches.
1	do.	do.	do.	38 do.
1	chest	do.	do.	58 do.
1	single door	do.	do.	32 do.
1	chest	do.	do.	36 do.
1	single door	do.	do.	32 do.
1	chest double lock	do.	do.	31 do.

1 Singer's sewing machine, in good order.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted open quarters brougham, in good order.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 powerful fast trotting bay waler gelding 15-1, 8 years, broken to harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Gunshamdas, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground, partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 123, and new Survey No. 22398, together with the messuages and tenements, namely, two chawls, three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1117 (2), 1117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291 (1), 1291 (2), 1291 (3), 1292 (1), 1292 (2), 1292 (3), 1293, 1294, and 1295, and Street Nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south, by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east, by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed, dated 7th January, 1889, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, Machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop, machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton scutching lap machine, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbins and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's Liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of alabaster centre pieces and flower vases, terra-cotta, table ornaments, velvet wall brackets, travelling tin pieces, fancy glass table ornaments, centre pieces, flower vases, scent, toilet frames, binoculars, opera glasses, mechanical toys, dolls, plated ware, such as cases of fruit knives, egg, cups salt cellars, napkin, rings, rolled gold jewellery, etc.
The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Furniture Bazaar, Chukla Street, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Esmail Muljee, furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of chest of drawer, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, square piano, cabinets, chiffoniers, drawing-room sofas, chairs, open carved blackwood sofas, wall brackets, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KAMATIPURA 14TH STREET. OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the Receiver appointed under the order of the High Court, dated 13th July 1899, made in Suit No. 672 of 1896 (Sadanand Raghunath and others vs. the Administrator-General of Bombay and another) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September 1899, at 4 p.m:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Kamatipura 14th Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under E ward No. 2145, and Street Nos. 72 and 74, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 150, new Nos. 161-56, old Survey Nos. 4125 to 4128, and new Survey No. 6525, and bounded on the east by the house of Lingumabai, widow, on the west by the house of Baid Sayanna Poshate, on the north by the said Kamatipura 14th Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the possession of the Administrator-General of Bombay and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, No. 47, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 30th August, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 662 of 1898.

Ranchordass Morarjee..................................Plaintiff.
vs.
Nurbheshanker Soorajshanker...........................Defendant.

In pursuance of the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit on the 24th July 1899, and under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed thereunder, the undersigned will put up for sale, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at the site of the premises in question, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—All those two pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground together with the chawls, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the property known as Seukerseth's Estate at Tardeo in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, the said two pieces containing by admeasurement respectively 565·41 and 274·32 square yards or thereabouts, and which are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by a private roadway leading to Tardeo Road, on or towards the south by a passage belonging to the said Shunkerseth's Estate, on or towards the east by a private roadway leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on or towards the west by a piece of land belonging to the said Shunkerseth's Estate, and which are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 337, new No. 2168, old Survey No. 53, new Survey No. 7030, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1899.

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	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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With Curl	50	24	16
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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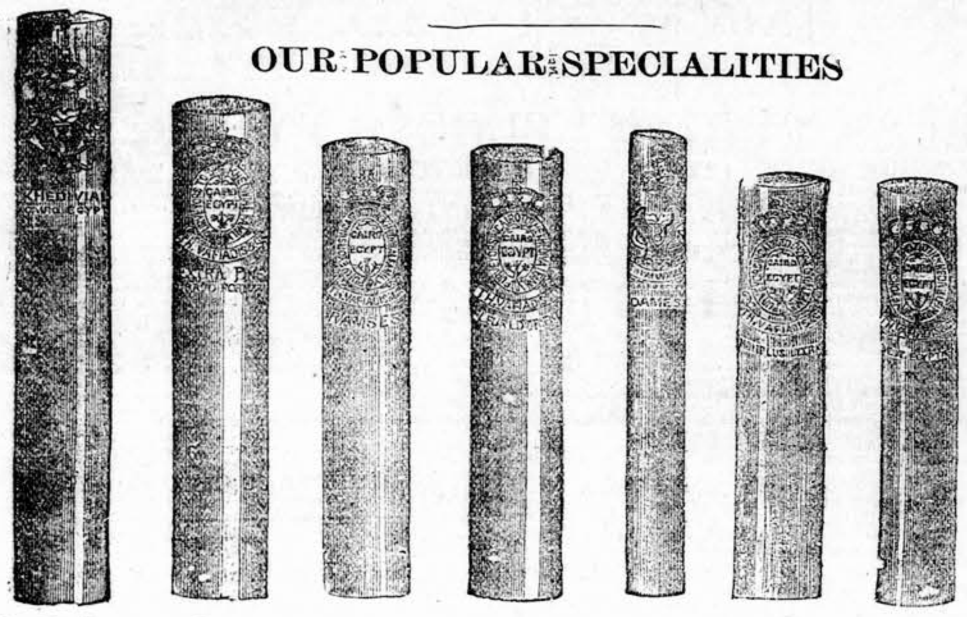

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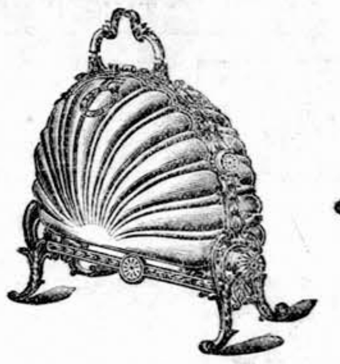

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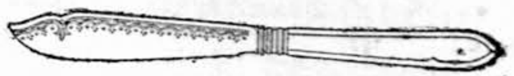

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